The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7 AND 8, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 419.

WASHINGTON.

Grant Will Not Visit Louisville or Go to Georgia.

The Eight-Hour Law a Dead Letter.

New Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

A Vigilance Committee Proposed at the Capital.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

GRANT DECLINES TRAVELING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President declared to-day that he would accept no more invitations to travel this fall. He has written, declining to attend the reunion at Louisville of the officers of the Army of the Cumberland, and to-day informed Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, that he could not accept his invitation to visit the Georgia State Fair on the 16th. The executive committee of the fair repudiate the comments made by some of the Georgia editors upon the subject of invitations, and have solicited the Governor's assistance to secure the attendance of distinguished officials at the fair. Secretaries Boutwell and Cox, and Commissioners Delano and Caprue agreed to-day to accept the invitation.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the various representatives of the Trades and Workingmen's Union, the Treasury Department has made no decision regarding the eight-hour law. The men continue to work ten hours on the New York postoffice, and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who has care of that building, says conforming to the eight-hour law will add twenty per cent. to the cost of its erection. The officials here make the point that the work is let out by contract, and that the contractors are responsible only for the hours of labor of their employes.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The draft of a new treaty of reciprocity between Canada and the United States has been agreed upon between the two countries, and will be submitted to Congress in December by the President. The treaty is said to be less liberal than the one repealed three years ago, though in some features, such as coal and agricultural products, the rates of duties are much lower than the regular tariff law which operates between the two countries.

CLERICAL COMPENSATION.

It is authoritatively announced that the head bureaus in the Treasury Department have unanimously agreed to recommend to Congress a reorganization of the department and a better scale of prices for the greater portion of the clerical force. Many of them have in their annual reports recommended this measure, and all of them will use their utmost endeavors to secure a remuneration equal to the necessities of the service.

GEO. PEABODY'S DEATH.

A cable dispatch yesterday from Mr. Morgan, of London, of the former house of Geo. Peabody & Co., announcing the death of Mr. Peabody, says the immediate cause of his death was congestion of the lungs, and he passed away without suffering.

INCENDIARISM AND RIOTS

have been so common here within a few weeks that an evening paper recommends the organization of a vigilance committee. Last night a mob of negroes in the Fourth ward seized two police officers, and while several held them others beat them nearly to death. The injured men are not expected to live.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ARGENTINE SECRETARY'S CARD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Secretary Fish has called the attention of the Argentine Minister to the card recently published by his Secretary of Legation, denouncing Gen. McMahan, and intimated, diplomatically, that the thing was discourteous and uncalled for, and that the Argentine republic had not treated Gen. McMahan with the respect due his position when he passed through there, on his return home. The Secretary of Legation is considerably troubled over the matter.

SQUATTERS ON MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The following general order has been issued from the headquarters of the army:

Hereafter no squatter or citizen will be permitted to enter or reside on a military reservation, unless he be in the employment of the Government, or permitted by the department commander, in which case his residence therein must cease upon his being discharged or the permission being withdrawn. District commanders will exercise general supervision of all military reservations within the limits of their command, and will use force to remove squatters and trespassers, when, in their judgment, it becomes necessary. Where parties are already in possession, with valuable improvements, the department commander will cause an investigation to be made, and submit each case separate for the decision and order of the Secretary of War.

NEGRO RIOT.

Late last night as services were being held in Colored Church Mission, where a revival is in progress, a disturbance arose between a portion of persons attending there. Officer Lawler, of the 7th precinct ordered the rioters to disperse. He was resisted, however, and officer Brown of the same precinct came to his assistance. As the officers were attempting to arrest some of the most riotous ruffians they were set upon by a gang of ruffians, their weapons taken away, and they were fearfully beaten. Some held the officers while others beat them with clubs and stones; others again inflicting severe gashes with knives and razors. Officer Brown's head was cut in several places, his jaw broken and injuries on other parts of his body are so severe his recovery is doubtful. Officer Lawler's injuries are not so severe. As soon as news of the riot reached the police station the whole force of the precinct was ordered out, but on arriving at the church the rioters had dispersed. Four rioters were arrested and six or eight more are known to the police.

COMMODORE HIGGINS.

Commodore Higgins and Surgeon McNulty arrived to-day from Wilmington, North Carolina, on their way to New York. The surgeon contradicts the statement which has been published to the detriment of Higgins. The facts are that, before leaving Montauk Point, Higgins was severely injured in one of his eyes by the parting of a hawser, and, when he reached Wilmington, was suffering severely from the effects of the accident. The surgeon suggested that Higgins' wife should be sent for to attend him. She was telegraphed to come to Wilmington, but, instead of being there when the vessel was seized, she did not arrive until six days afterwards.

THE CUBA.

The probability is that the Cuba will be bonded. At least her owners were at last accounts engaged in proceedings with that end in view. Wilmington papers yesterday spoke in high terms of the manner in which the officers and crew of the Cuba conducted themselves during the judicial proceedings, and state that two of those held to bail have already left the city, and the others under bonds will soon follow, also for New York.

REVENUE SEIZURES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Supervisor Fulton, of Pennsylvania, has secured the arrest of T. G. Pompeii, for selling tobacco with counterfeit stamps. The Supervisor has also ordered the seizure of the wholesale liquor establishment of Henri Killian, for violation of law. There were 2,000 barrels of raw spirits among the articles seized.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $1,289,800; shipments, $879,614; amount redeemed, $492,197.

GRANT AND THE TARIFF.

Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, had a long interview with the President to-day on the subject of the revival of the reciprocity treaty with Canada and on the tariff. He submitted several facts and figures to the President, showing that it is to the advantage of the United States to have no such treaty with Canada. The President requested Judge Kelly to leave his materials with him to look over. With regard to the tariff the President expressed himself in favor of putting all articles of raw material which we do not produce on the free list, and reducing the tariff on manufactured articles in which raw material is used which does not come into competition with our productions.

Marine Disasters.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—The schooner Gerrit Smith, of Oswego, bound up with railroad iron, is ashore at Rodeau. The schooner Metropolis, of Chicago, is also ashore at the same place.

Gales still continue and numerous marine disasters may be expected.

PICTOU, ONTARIO, Nov. 6.—Schooner Heather Bell went ashore yesterday morning at Wilmington with 9,000 bushels of barley. Vessel insured for $6,000 and cargo for $7,000. Her anchors are holding her from foundering very hard. She is in good order yet.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.—The schooner Ariel, from Medford, went ashore last night during a heavy blow. No lives lost.

DUNVILLE, ONTARIO, Nov. 6.—The schooner Agnes, from Port Rowan, bound for Cleveland, with pail wood, is ashore below Grand river pier and is expected to be a total loss.

Extensive Bank Robbery.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 6.—The Lake National Bank at Wolfboro was broken open last night and robbed of all its valuable contents, including money, notes, bonds, and private deposits. Loss large. The bank was organized in May, 1865. Its capital is $75,000, and it had a considerable surplus. Losses will fall heavily upon private depositors.

The Memphis Races.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.—The city is full of turfmen in consequence of the races on Monday. The following are the entries for the inauguration Post Stake: Helmbold, Victory, and Corsican. In the pool-selling to-night the latter was the favorite by nearly two to one against the field.

THE SUGAR RING.

Butler's Second Appearance in New Orleans—This Time as Counsel in the Recent Customhouse Frauds—The Government Inexorable.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The active exertions of Gen. Butler, on a recent visit to this city, to obtain the release of the sugar of A. Costerie & Co. in New Orleans, leads to the belief that he has been retained as counsel for the claimants. It is now understood, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury has informed the U. S. District Attorney, Judge Morgan, and the special counsel of the Government, Messrs. Hudson & Team, that no propositions of compromise will be entertained; and instructions, it is said, have been given to the lawyers of the government to bring these cases to trial at the earliest possible moment. As the New Orleans cases are of unusual importance, it is thought that the government intends to make them leading precedents for the action of the Treasury Department throughout the States hereafter.

NEW YORK.

[To the Associated Press.]

EVANGELICAL ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—At a meeting held at the Central Congregational Church last evening, Hon. Wm. Claflin, Governor of Massachusetts, was elected President, and Senators Wilson and Buckingham, and Hon. D. W. Hastings, of Wisconsin, Vice-Presidents of the Evangelical Advertising Association. All these gentlemen are life members of that Association.

STABBED.

Harry Hill, a notorious sporting man, was dangerously stabbed last evening at his saloon on Houston street.

RESIGNATION OF MR. M'ELRATH.

The resignation of Mr. McElrath, Appraiser of Merchandise at this port, was accepted to-day by Secretary Boutwell, to take effect on on the 30th of November. General Palmer, Assistant Appraiser, has been appointed to succeed him.

VOTES COUNTED.

The ballot-boxes of a district of the Twenty-first ward of Brooklyn, which for alleged irregularities were seized by the police on Tuesday, were yesterday, through a mandamus of the Supreme Court, delivered to the inspectors of elections and votes and counted.

PEABODY'S REMAINS.

Among the passengers of the steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool to-day, was Geo. Peabody Purcell, nephew of the late George Peabody, who goes to bring the remains of his uncle for burial at Danvers, Mass.

Gov. Hoffman will preside at the unveiling of the Vanderbilt bronze statue on Thursday next.

A BOND OPERATOR.

One C. A. Stephens has recently victimized several persons by pretending to sell them United States bonds at reduced prices in order to raise money which he pretended to be in need of. In each case the victim found that a bogus $500 bond of Lyon county, Iowa, had been substituted for the 5-20 bond. Two dupes appeared against Stephens to-day, and he was remanded for trial.

A PERFIDIOUS SMUGGLER.

J. H. Schroder and J. M. Baum were on trial to-day before the United States Commissioner for buying 20,000 smuggled cigars. They were arrested upon the evidence of one Albeyn, a Cuban, who smuggled the cigars and then informed on the purchasers.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

A. Turner, one of the gang of counterfeiters in Jersey City, was held for trial to-day.

SUIT DISMISSED.

The first injunction restraining Foot & Co. from selling $90,000 in gold, purchased by them for J. J. Pardee during the gold panic, has been dismissed.

BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

A decision was rendered to-day by Judge Ingraham from which it appears even after an answer has been put in a suit of discharge in bankruptcy may be successfully pleaded as a valid defense.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY VERDICT

was given to-day by a Coroner's jury who sat on the body of Archibald Douglas. Testimony is given of the most conclusive nature that Thos. Jackson deliberately shot Douglas dead on the 28th ult., but the jury brought in a verdict that the killing was done in self-defense. The Coroner, however, committed Jackson to await the action of the grand jury.

ALBANY.

Speech of Gov. Hoffman.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Gov. Hoffman, last night in the course of his speech in response to a serenade by the Jacksonians, said: "I notice that most of the Radical papers in Albany and New York are asking what will they do with it? That is, with the victory. I am hardly disposed to tell them just yet. I prefer to give them a little time to digest the returns, and when these are fully digested we propose to give them some information as to what we will do with it. In my observations I have found that knowledge suddenly acquired is never very profitable. But I will tell them in general terms one or two things we propose to do.

We propose to make the Legislature of the State of New York honest, and that is what they have not done in sometime. We propose to use the Legislature for the purpose of promoting the interests of the mass of the people, and not the interests of a few, which the Radicals have not done in a long time. The Evening Journal has stated that for many years there has been so few men in the Republican Legislature who could be bought. We will show them that in a Democratic Legislature there will be none of that kind. We propose to give to the people of the State of New York all over the right of self-government. We propose to abolish such laws as infringe on the rights of localities, and secure to them the right to govern themselves. We will not abolish such laws and give the people something worse, but will give better laws. We propose to make the State of New York and the government in all its branches thoroughly Democratic.

I am aware of the responsibilities the victory imposes. I am aware of the responsibilities it imposes on me as Executive of this State. I realize their magnitude, and I will not say I have no fear of them, but, by the help of the people and their representatives, and all the good counsel I can get, I hope in my sphere to so discharge its duties that the people will approve my actions. I believe the Legislature which is about to assemble and legislate upon the affairs of this great State, will act with such wisdom and discretion as to show the people of the State and country that the Democracy of the State can be as moderate in their hour of victory as they have been patient in the hour of defeat. We will be discreet and tolerant; we will recognize honest men among our adversaries; we will deal justly, act honorably, and promote the great interests of the people of the State of New York who have demanded and worked a change.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Jewish Convocation—Resolutions Adopted and Appointment of Committees.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—At the Jewish Convocation yesterday evening Dr. Hirsch pronounced a eulogy on the late Geo. Peabody.

A resolution was adopted recognizing a divine creed by law where both parties consent, but where issued against only one party it shall not be recognized as valid unless deemed in accordance with Judaism. A resolution was passed that the command to marry the widow of a deceased brother, and of taking off the shoes last for us, all understanding its validity and binding force. With reference to circumcision the following resolutions were adopted: The male child of a Jewish mother, by its birth, not less than the female, in accordance with a principle never disputed in Judaism, is a member of the Jewish community. Resolutions were offered to dispense with the ceremony of circumcision to the proselytes to Judaism; also propositions in reference to the Sabbath, mixed marriages, the establishment of a college, the modification of the directory laws, which were all referred to a committee, with instructions to report to a subsequent conference. Committees were appointed on questions of public worship and marital relations, with Dr. Duhorn as chairman; on Sabbath observance, Dr. Adly as chairman; on secular and congregational affairs, Dr. Deutch as chairman; on rhetorical questions, Dr. Hirsch as chairman. On motion of Dr. I. M. Wise, the conference resolved to meet again next year at Cincinnati.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Earthquakes—Volcanic Eruption—Two or Three Villages Destroyed—Floating Lava and Dead Bodies.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Dates from Valparaiso, October 2, and Lima, October 13th, have been received. There have been no earthquakes nor tidal waves up to those dates; the people were returning from the highlands to their homes.

The volcano Perce, in the interior of Colombia, had a violent eruption, and two or three villages reported destroyed with all their inhabitants. Soon after the eruption the river Conga, at the town of Raplan, fifteen miles from the volcano, rose quite high, and quantities of lava floated by thickly strewn with dead bodies of the people. The next day the river was quite dry.

A slight earthquake occurred at Quito, Ecuador, September 18th. No damage.

ST. LOUIS.

The Illinois Election—Escape of Deserters—Scouting for Indians.

ST LOUIS, Nov. 6.—The Republican, of this city, gives the following as the complexion of the State Constitutional Convention of Illinois, as shown by the latest returns from that State: Republicans, 42, Democrats, 40. Conservative, 2; Independent, 1.

Fourteen deserters, confined in the barracks at Omaha, knocked down the guard, Thursday night, and escaped.

A scouting party left Fort Sanderson, Thursday, to scout for Indians that have recently committed depredations in that vicinity.

BOSTON.

Raid on Lager Beer Saloons—Sudden Death.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Last night, an unexpected raid was made by the State Constables upon the lager beer saloons, eight or ten being visited and their stocks seized. The sudden enforcement of the prohibitory law, after an election generally considered adverse to prohibition, quite bewilders the German citizens and people generally.

Otis Tuft, a well-known machinist, died suddenly, last night, of heart disease, aged 65 years.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

GEORGE PEABODY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The death of Mr. Peabody occurred so late Thursday night (half-past 11) that the fact could not be widely published until to-day. His death is universally regretted. Flags at half mast, buildings draped in various parts of the city, and other evidences of mourning, attest the public sorrow.

A TRIBUTE TO HIS WORTH.

The Daily News says Mr. Peabody was not a man of impulsive, emotional benevolence, but rather of judicious, wide-spread beneficence. His liberality was not posthumous. He gave from his own substance and did not surrender what death wrested. His services to his native and adopted country were fittingly and graciously recognized in imperial letters and the thanks of Congress. Merchants in passing his statue daily do not need to learn from the consummate men of business how to gain money. His career may teach them how it may be wisely spent.

PROBLEM OF AFRICAN GEOGRAPHY.

Sir Roderick Murchison publishes an extract from Rev. Mr. Kirk's letter as follows: "We may infer that before this Livingstone has satisfied himself whether any of the South African waters are emptied into Lake Albert Nyassa. If this determination is arrived at, he will have solved the problem of African geography."

OPENING THE NEW BRIDGE.

The Queen opened the new bridge and viaduct to-day with State ceremonies. Crowds thronged the streets, and the houses in the neighborhood were gaily decorated.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR GOING TO NICE.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—It is now tolerably certain that the Emperor will spend a portion of the winter at Nice.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

Jecker claims an indemnity of 17,000,000 francs for damage caused by the French Government.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

Later advices state that King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, is very sick at Florence.

PRINCE NAPOLEON

will depart for that city to-morrow.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 6.—It is announced that the Sultan will not attend the opening of the Suez canal.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 6—Holiday—The stock Exchange closed.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6—Bonds firm at 86¾.

PARIS, Nov. 6—Bourse flat at 71 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—Cotton—market dull, middling uplands 12¼, Orleans 12¼d. Sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat at 10s 3d, red western 8s. red winter 9s 4d. Western flour 23s. Corn 12s. Oats 2s 6d. Peas 43s. Pork 112s 6d. Beef 98s. Lard 70s 6d. Cheese 63s. Bacon 58s. Common rosin 4s 6d; fine 15s. Spirits petroleum 1s 4d; refined 1s 8d. Tallow 46s 9d. Turpentine 27s; declining tendency.

LONDON, Nov. 6—Tallow 46s 9d. Linseed oil £29 5s. Spirits turpentine 29s. Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 41½ francs. Cotton at Havre quiet and steady at 142½ francs on spot. Petroleum at Hamburg opened at 13 francs.

BREMEN, Nov. 6—Petroleum opens at 7 thalers 24 groats.

CHICAGO.

Evangelical Lutheran Council.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America met at nine o'clock. The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was taken up and referred to a special committee. Rev. Mr. Fry reported the following order of business:

1. Emigrant Mission at Castle Garden, New York.
2. Plans for systematic benevolence.
3. Music for service and hymns of church.
4. Sunday schools and Sunday school libraries.
5. Parochial schools.
6. Connection of other Synods standing on the basis of our symbols with this Council.
7. Geographical redistricting of Synods in connection with this body.

The report was accepted and approved.

Rev. Dr. Passavant offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this Council the time has come when the wants of the Lutheran population of the Western States require the establishment at some central point of a theological seminary, where the future ministry of our American, German, and Scandinavian churches may be entitled to gather in unity.

Resolved, That the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, in humble acknowledgment in its ability to carry forward this great and difficult undertaking to a successful issue by its own resolutions and strength; nevertheless, in confident reliance on Almighty God and his promised grace, does now, in the name of Jesus Christ and alone for his glory solemnly resolve to take the necessary steps toward the establishment of such an institute.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve persons be appointed by this body with authority to frame and procure a charter from the Legislature of Illinois, at its next session, for a Theological seminary, to be located at or near the city of Chicago; and also with power to receive proposals in reference to its location, and to prepare a constitution and by-laws, which shall be submitted to this body at its next convention.

These resolutions were discussed by Rev. Mr. Passavant, Rev. L. Haukey, Rev. Probst, Rev. Schumaker, and Rev. C. Kempelman until the close of the morning session, and then laid over until after discussion and answer to the Pope's letter.

At the afternoon session the resolutions introduced and discussed in the morning session were taken up and passed unanimously. The seminary is to be established in Chicago. A large amount of property and money has been already secured in this city and elsewhere for the prosecution of the work.

CINCINNATI.

Railroad Accident—The Allen-McCoole Difficulty.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—The passenger train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad backed into a locomotive this afternoon. The rear passenger car was smashed. The passengers escaped by jumping out. None hurt. The locomotive was damaged.

The further hearing of the case enjoining the expulsion of the Bible from the public schools was postponed by Judge Storer to the 29th inst.

The Allen-McCoole difficulty about the stakeholders is probably settled.

CUBA.

Release of Magregor.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—DeRodas has liberated Magregor at the intercession of Consul Plumb. Magregor left in the steamer Eagle for New York to-day.

Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—At the base ball to day the weather was cold and the wind high. There were about six thousand spectators. The game was called at 1:20 and ended at 4. Eggles was the only one of the Mutuals that made two runs; Swandell and Gedney no runs; others one each. Eggles took a fly in the eighth inning by the most splendid run of the day. The playing was not so good as with the Athletics, but was the second best of the season. Both clubs muffed much owing to the cold.

Score—Mutuals—Blank, two, one, one, three, blank, one, blank, blank—total 8.

Cincinnatis—Two, three, blank, two, two, two, blank, four, two—total 17.

Johnny Boake, of the Buckeyes, was umpire.

Destructive Fires.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—A special to the Herald from Kent, Ohio, says a most destructive fire occurred there at 2 o'clock this morning, totally destroying the business houses of N. C. & D. Davis, jewelers, the Worrell block, Mrs. H. P. Gettries, millinery, J. Bethel, stoves and tin ware, and Ray & Ward, dry goods. Nearly all the goods were saved. The total loss in buildings was about $12,000; fully insured.

WARRENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The block of buildings containing the Lewis Hotel and A. J. Aldrich's store and dwelling, at Creek Center, Warren county, N. Y., was burned this morning. Loss $10,000, partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A Real Heroine.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Ben Crissey, a worthless fellow, entered the house of Mrs. Dodge, in Stephentown, this county, yesterday, and undertook to ravish her, when she seized an ax and split his head open. He died instantly.

☞ A story is current in Paris to the effect that M. Auber intends to write a dramatic scene, in which all the celebrities of the time—that is to say, Madames Patti, Nilsson, Marie Sess, Marie Cabel, Carvalho, Bloch, and Marimon—are to take part. M. Auber is too much of a man of the world to carry out any such wild idea.

☞ Lord Holland, who lived in the time of William III., used to treat his horses to a weekly concert in the stable, on the ground that music cheered their hearts and improved their tempers.

☞ Earl Derby's full name and title were Sir Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, K. G., P. C., Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, and fourteenth Earl of Derby.

☞ A gentleman was lately black-balled in an English club because his wife was in the habit of dropping her h's.

CAPT. E. D. KENNEDY.

The Federal Officeholders After Him.

[From the Washington Correspondent Cincinnati Gazette.]

The intrigues and exploits of Captain E. D. Kennedy, in the matter of the Louisville postoffice, will possibly be remembered. When the affidavits and statements of some of the most worthy citizens of Louisville, to the effect that he had no respectable standing there, were not only sent here for use in the Postoffice Department, but published widely, it was thought that his career in Washington was ended.

A few weeks later, by chance, it came out that he had been quietly gathering papers, many of them now known to be from persons like himself, and had at last appeared before the War Department and Judge Holt's bureau, asking that General Runkle, in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, might be called before a court of inquiry to answer certain grave charges which he declared himself prepared to prove. The man's statements were made in the most plausible manner. His papers seemed strong, and the charges, as supported, such as required a court. He had got so far in his work by going quietly, day after day, and persistently pushing his cause, as to secure an indorsement from Judge Holt, which was nearly equivalent to an order for a court. At this point his workings became known to those who knew him, and the persons interested in Louisville were informed by telegraph of what was going on. The return mail brought an explanation of one charge, which explanation can be expressed in two words—rebel malignancy—and the other was set aside by the man who had made the statements upon which it was founded, sending an affidavit that the whole thing had been obtained from him by falsehood and misrepresentation.

But Kennedy was ready with fresh charges, supported by new papers. He protested that the department had no right to cover up the shortcomings of an officer. He talked day after day about the noise and wide-spread talk it was making, and really created the impression that half the State of Kentucky, at least, was waiting to see what would be done, and at length it was about believed by Judge Holt that General Runkle's best course would be to appear before a court and forever set the accusations made at rest. But the character of Kennedy was not sufficiently known when this course was under consideration to show the department that it was an insult to the whole service to listen to him for a moment.

But in a few days papers began to pour in here that showed the malice of the man, his depraved character, the baseness of his accomplices, and the motives of revenge and personal advancement which actuated him.

The first of these was the following letter addressed to General Sherman by the well-known gentlemen whose names appear below:

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 4, 1869.

General W. T. Sherman, Acting Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Having learned that certain irresponsible parties of this city, represented in Washington by one E. D. Kennedy, are seeking the removal of Gen. B. P. Runkle, the present efficient Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs for this State, we deem it due alike to Gen. Runkle and to the interests of the colored people to protest against the pretensions of this man Kennedy and his confederates, who are utterly without character in this city and State. No officer of the army ought to be subjected to suspicion by the statements of such men.

General Runkle's administration of bureau affairs in this State has given satisfaction to all Union men of character, both white and colored.

By his energy and efficiency he has brought the bureau out of the mire into which it had been plunged by Kennedy, who was formerly a local bureau agent in this city, and who had succeeded in involving the colored people in all manner of strife and trouble. So far as we have had opportunity to observe (and we have seen much of him), the conduct and bearing of Gen. Runkle in this community has been that of a gentleman and an efficient officer. He has done much to improve the condition of the colored people of the State, and to encourage them to be honest, industrious and frugal. He has endeavored to keep them out of the hands of mere adventurers and pettifoggers, who live by involving the more ignorant colored people in useless and unprofitable litigation. And this is the real ground of complaint on the part of this fellow Kennedy and the little clique whom he represents.

We should feel mortified to see General Runkle subjected to the slightest trouble at the instance of such men. The most serious charges, solemnly presented and sworn to by a dozen of such men, would not affect the character of any gentleman in this city, where the parties are known, and we trust will have no more effect at Washington.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

[Signed] B. H. BRISTOW,
EDGAR NEEDHAM,
A. J. BALLARD,
JAMES SPEED,
ELI MURRAY,
G. C. WHARTON,
SPEED S. FRY.

This is but a sample of papers and statements sent here by scores of the most widely known and most respectable men in public and private life in the State of Kentucky. The affidavits accompanying them showed cases of the basest and most contemptible imposition upon colored clients by the chief actor in the matter here; and finally the weight of respectability broke the bonds of red tape around the case, and the papers prepared upon Kennedy's showing, ordering a court, were recalled by General Sherman, upon a request of Judge Holt, and the whole plot of these men of malice and falsehood fell to the ground.

This operation of Kennedy is but one of a series which he had in hand as the representative of a set of men who, if not as low as his work has proved him to be, are still low enough to employ him. Their plan was to get possession of all the public offices in Louisville. Kennedy has actually secured a change in the postoffice and the assessorship, when each of the departments making these appointments discovered his true character and drove him out. The first was wanted for the patronage, the second, secured, would enrich the whisky ring. Then, Gen. Runkle must be disposed of, in order to give certain claim agents a chance to fleece ignorant negroes. And beside all this, this man actually had the impudence to approach the Attorney General's office here with the design of securing the appointment of District Attorney for his partner, a Mr. Riley, and the Assistant Attorneyship for himself.

By the merest accident he has been discovered and thwarted in all of his designs, though, in every one, except the last, he was on the very point of success.

A DIVORCED WIFE.

Indiana Law Will not do in New York—A Domestic Row Settled.

[From the N. Y. Sun, 2d.]

In the Supreme Court, general term, yesterday, a decision was rendered in the singular divorce case of Emma Hoffman, involving the validity of Indiana divorces. Mrs. Hoffman sued for a divorce *a vinculo* from her husband, charging that he had committed adultery. She was married to him in December, 1855. In the following February she is claimed to have committed adultery with one Monroe, in the Grinnell House in this city. Subsequently the husband moved to Indiana, and in April, 1857, began an action against his wife for divorce for adultery and abandonment.

A decree of divorce was soon granted in the case upon proofs taken by a commission in the city. In September, 1858, the wife filed a petition in equity in the Circuit Court of Howard county, Indiana, to have that divorce set aside on the ground of fraud. The Circuit Court declared the divorce to be void for fraud. On an appeal to the Supreme Court, the decree of the Circuit Court was reversed, leaving the divorce in full force.

The reversal, however, was not upon the merits, but because the court considered the common law right to set aside a judgment by bill in chancery for fraud had been superseded by statutory modes. The ground on which the wife sought to establish the fraud was that she was not served with process, and did not reside in Indiana, as alleged; and that the offense upon which the judgment was predicated, if any such there was, had been condoned, the couple having lived together as husband and wife for a long period of time subsequent to the offense, and their only child, begotten during this time, being at present before the court for its disposition.

In September, 1863, after the final decision in Indiana, the defendant married Ada Murgitroyd, by whom he had children. The plaintiff began the present action in November, 1864, for adultery on account of this marriage. It was tried before Judge Joseph F. Barnard, without a jury, in December, 1866, and he granted a decree in Mrs. Hoffman's favor. This is an appeal from that decree, and was argued in January last. Judge Sutherland delivered the opinion of the court yesterday, Judges Clerke and G. G. Barnard concurring.

Judge Sutherland states the material question to be as to the effect which should be given here to the decree of the Circuit Court of Indiana as evidence. In other words, should the court below have regarded the record of the judicial proceedings, including the judgment in the Indiana divorce instituted by William Hoffman, as conclusive evidence that he had been divorced from the plaintiff in this action, his former wife, when the acts of adultery alleged in this action took place? Considering the provision of the Constitution of the United States, requiring full faith to be given to the judicial proceedings of other States, the question, he said, was not free from difficulty. The question was one exclusively as to the jurisdiction of the Indiana court to make the judgment or decree. Though Emma Hoffman commenced proceedings in Indiana to set aside the judgment against her, that did not estop her from insisting, on the trial of this action, that the Indiana court never acquired jurisdiction of her person so as to make a decree which the courts here were bound to regard as conclusive evidence of a decree valid as to her. No doubt all the proceedings in the action were regular, but the question was whether the courts of this State will regard the service of notice by publication in the Indiana newspaper as giving the Indiana court jurisdiction of the person of the defendant in that action. It has been decided that they will not. "In my opinion," Judge Sutherland concludes, "we cannot reverse the judgment appealed from, so far as it grants or decrees a divorce, without disregarding or overruling the cases referred to. Therefore I think that part of the judgment should be affirmed." The part of the judgment decreeing payment of arrears of alimony is reversed.

OUR RAILROADS.

Great Meeting at Hardinsburg—Louisville and Memphis Air-Line Road.

IMPORTANT ACTION.

[Courier-Journal official reports.]

A meeting of those favorable to the project of an air-line railroad from Louisville to the city of Memphis having been called at Hardinsburg, the county seat of Breckinridge county, on Wednesday, November 5th, a large number of persons, citizens of the counties of Hardin, Meade, Jefferson, Breckinridge, Hancock, and of the city of Louisville, assembled on that day in the Methodist church in Hardinsburg. The number of persons present was estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500; and each evinced enthusiasm and a determination to do his whole duty in the furtherance of a project which all seemed convinced was of great advantage to Louisville and an absolute necessity to the counties through which an air-line road would pass.

At eleven o'clock A. M. the Hon. John B. Bruner, of Breckinridge county, called the meeting to order, and upon his motion the Hon. George W. Williams, of Hancock county, was unanimously chosen chairman of the meeting.

Judge Williams, upon taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and delivered a stirring address to those before him, but especially to those of them who resided in the country, developing and showing to them how they were entering upon a new civilization in which they must go to work, every man for himself, and jointly, for the welfare of the whole community; how that heretofore they, when in receipt of a thousand dollars, went in pursuit of another negro or more land, whereas now each had land more than enough, and negroes were not to be had, and a new field had to be sought out wherein to use that money. This field must necessarily be found in public improvement, or their country must remain separated from the rest of the world, from all trade and commerce, their rich agricultural districts become abandoned entirely, and their territory—a territory that might be made to bloom and blossom as a rose, that is as fertile as the valley of the Nile and rich beyond measure in mineral wealth—go to waste to a degree that its present condition would in no wise compare with, bad as it is. The first improvement to be had—the great desideratum—was railroad connection with the great commercial emporiums of Kentucky and Tennessee—Louisville and Memphis. With such connection the imagination of the most imaginative of his hearers could not compass the results of the new order of things that would be brought about. With every scream of the iron horse would spring up some new enterprise, some new scheme. The hum of machinery would be heard on every hill, the stroke of the artisan in every valley; the sluggish farmer would be inspired with a new song, and the thousand fields now turned out as waste and worn out would be fertilized and made to teem with abundant, rich harvests. Such, he said, and greatly more, would be the results of the building of a railroad through them from the commercial metropolis of Kentucky to the great mart of Tennessee. But to secure this road and these results, he would forewarn them; money, much, very much money must be raised. Louisville was here in the persons of her Mayor and some of her leading wealthy citizens. This was an earnest that, if they would help themselves, Louisville would, as ever, be the liberal open-handed helper. They were out of debt, they were up to the scriptural injunction, "Give no man anything," and therefore they were in a condition to come up fully to their duty. Two dollars would be spent in their midst where they would be asked to give one. They would thus, instead of being impoverished to the extent of their subscription, be enriched. They would indeed be receivers but not payers. Every consideration demanded of them that they should now come forward and be in earnest or they would perhaps forever lose this, perhaps, their only opportunity of saving themselves; and they could only show their earnestness by making a heavy subscription to the project, and this subscription must be both county and private. Again thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him, he announced the next business to be the election of a secretary, when Mr. J. G. Wilson, of the city of Louisville, was unanimously elected.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents of the meeting: From Louisville, Mr. J. T. Moore; from Hardin county, George Fisher; from Jefferson county, A. Moreman; from Meade county, A. M. Robinson; from Breckinridge county, Col. David R. Murray; from Hancock county, Minor E. Pate; and from Board of Trade of Louisville, George Ainslie.

The Chair announcing that business was in order, the Hon. Lyttleton Cooke, of Louisville, moved for the appointment of a committee, to be composed of one member for each county represented in this meeting and two from the city of Louisville, to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, which motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen as said committee:

From Louisville—Hon. Lyttleton Cooke, Hon. Jo. H. Bunce; from Hardin county, L. C. Ditto; from Breckinridge county, Dr. Ben. Wathen; from Hancock county, Hon. Wm. Sterritt; from Jefferson county, L. Morgan Paine; from Meade county, Dr. H. K. Pusey.

On motion of Dr. Pusey, one of the delegates from the Louisville Board of Trade was added to the committee, and the chair appointed Mr. F. S. J. Ronald upon said committee.

The meeting then adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. to give the committee time to consider upon the resolutions to be reported.

At 1 o'clock the meeting reassembled, and the Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, Hon. Lyttleton Cooke, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

1. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of the counties contemplated to be traversed by the Louisville, Henderson and Paducah railroad, are fully impressed with the importance and necessity of building the contemplated road, and hereby pledge ourselves individually and collectively to contribute to the full extent of our means and ability to aid in its construction.

2. That, in our opinion, the counties through which said road will pass are abundantly able to build it, and we hereby pledge ourselves to advocate and vote for such a pro-rata assessment upon the taxable property in the respective counties as will insure its early construction.

3. That we hereby request the corporators to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, and proceed to the full organization thereof as soon as practicable.

4. That we hereby recommend that an executive committee be appointed, to consist of persons whose duty it shall be to open books and solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the company, and when the requisite amount has been subscribed to call the subscribers together to elect a Board of Directors.

5. That we recommend that application be made to the next General Assembly to change the corporate name of said company from that of the Louisville, Henderson, and Paducah railroad, to that of the Louisville and Memphis Air-line Railway Company.

The chairman, not being ready to appoint the executive committee, took time to consider of the matter. The names of the gentlemen to compose it will be given to the public so soon as their appointment is made.

The resolutions having been adopted, nothing but adjournment was left to be done; but the people present would not consent to an adjournment before there should be some speaking. It was impossible to resist their vociferous calls, and Hons. Lyttleton Cooke, Benjamin F. Camp, J. B. Bruner, Wm. Sterritt, His Honor Mayor Bunce, Hon. John Allen Murray, Dr. Pusey, and others, in response, made telling speeches.

The delegates present from Louisville and the Board of Trade were Hon. Jo. H. Bunce, John T. Moore, W. George Anderson, V. Dupont, Dr. G. H. Walling, W. H. Fox, J. G. Wilson, Geo. Ainslie, F. S. J. Ronald, Benjamin F. Camp, and Hon. Lyttleton Cook. From Jefferson county—L. Morgan Paine, Alanson Moreman, Thos. P. Camp, Dr. S. A. Fose, Thos. Lewis, R. H. Stonestreet, W. G. Stewart, and H. I. Craycroft. The list of delegates from other counties is too numerous for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
J. G. WILSON, Secretary.

ROLLER SKATING.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

It was well and truly said long ago by one who understood the art of pleasing, that he carries every point who in his efforts to amuse the public mingles the useful with the sweet. Difficult as is this feat it has been most happily executed by the inventor of roller skates. He has rendered perpetual an amusement which was before only occasional and with us but uncertain, which promises health to those who pursue it, while it affords the highest enjoyment, which is as innocent as it is fascinating. He has gratified at last the wish so often expressed in vain, that we could have skating in warm weather and in pleasant rooms. The doctors, who are the highest authority on the subject, agree for once in this, that roller skating is promotive of health, and the amusement has secured the approbation of the preachers. Exercise is admitted by all to be essential to health. There is, indeed, no high health, no perfect development of the physical frame, without it. But how that most interesting part of our youthful population, how the girls in our large cities were to command it, has been long one of the most difficult of all our sanitary problems. This is now solved. Skating affords the requisite exercise. It brings into action all the muscles of the body, invigorates the limbs, expands the lungs, quickens the circulation, strengthens digestion, gives color to the cheeks and luster to the eyes. Is not the author of such an invention quite as worthy of public gratitude as he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before?

This is especially the utilitarian view of roller skating, but there is another view in which it is scarcely less important. It is eminently social. It brings friends and neighbors together who would not often meet but for some such attraction, and thus it cultivates the amenities of life, and heightens the charms of society. Young men, tied down to business during the day, have here delightful evenings to which they can look forward, where all the influences incline to virtue and favor refinement of taste and manners. Then, as "a thing of beauty," the rink is worthy of all admiration. The scene at Glover's Hall lighted up splendidly at night, with its bright assemblage of happy people, is a spectacle of joy, so novel, so picturesque, so beautiful, so inspiring, that once seen it dwells in the memory "a joy forever." The heart must be indeed a dull one that beats not quicker at the sight of the youthful throng of skaters, in a very tempest of pleasurable excitement, hurrying through the lighted hall as if "mad with joy." Nothing in human shape and gesture more surpassingly beautiful than this scene could possibly be conceived of. There is but one word in our language that expresses it—it is enchanting. As the graceful forms come floating by you in rapid succession, moved by power hardly recognized, their beauty seems preternatural. Your eye is caught by one gliding by lightly as the gossamer upon the quiet summer air, and you exclaim, this is one "made up of loveliness alone"—surely she is "nature's paragon." But while you are gazing and wondering at the sight, another comes floating majestically by, "like a white swan sailing down a placid stream," and seems to you more lovely than the one before. Then another, "with queenly grace and gentle pride," comes sailing along, a perfect "phantom of delight." Behind her you behold another flitting across the hall, "fair as a star when only one is shining in the sky." And after her comes wheeling into view one "divinely tall and most divinely fair." You are spell-bound by the long procession—long and beautiful. Festus

"Waves that own no curbing hand"

beauty follows beauty till you are enchanted, bewildered, and can easily fancy all that is passing before you to be "a fairy vision of some gay creatures of the element, that in the colors of the rainbow live, and play in the plighted clouds."

This is the spectacle upon which the people of Louisville now look every week, and the spectators are hardly less delighted than the skaters themselves. It takes with people of all ages, of every taste and every profession. Those who are old look on as admiringly as the young, and feel again through their children and their grand-children the glow of that brighter, happier sunshine that once gladdened their own youthful hearts. Is not, then, the invention a benedicent one, and entitled to rank among the great improvements of our ingenious and inventive age? Is not the inventor a public benefactor? K. L.

WICKLIFFE.

A Handsome Tribute by the Members of the Spencer Bar.

[Courier-Journal Official Reports.]

A special term of the Spencer Circuit Court having been convened at the court-house in Taylorsville on the 5th day of November, 1869, and it being announced that the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe had departed this life on the 31st day of November, 1869, in the State of Maryland, and that his remains had been conveyed to Bardstown, Ky., for interment; thereupon, on motion of Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, a recess of the court was granted and a meeting of the members of the bar and officers of the several courts of the State and county was called.

Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, prior to the organization of the meeting, addressed the members of the bar and citizens present in a feeling and impressive manner, referring to the deceased in the various positions he had occupied as a citizen, a soldier, a statesman, and, above all, as a Christian.

Hon. Mark R. Huston was elected to preside over the meeting, and, upon taking the chair, he spoke briefly, adding his testimony to the merits of the deceased in every department of life.

On motion of Hon. T. L. Burnett, Thomas J. Barker was elected Secretary of the meeting.

The meeting having been organized, Hon. W. C. Bullock, of Shelby county, paid a beautiful and touching tribute to the memory of the deceased, dwelling upon his own personal intercourse with him in his associations at the bar, in the political forum, and more especially of late years in the ecclesiastical courts of the Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was long a consistent, faithful, and zealous member and ruling elder.

Hon. Wm. C. Bullock, Hon. T. L. Burnett, Joseph B. Cox, Col. Phil. Lee, Maj. A. H. Field, C. M. Harwood, Hon. Z. Wheat, Col. M. C. Taylor, Hon. H. W. Bruce, and A. P. Harcourt were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting occasioned by the death of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe.

The committee, after retirement, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been announced that the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe has departed this life, in the State of Maryland, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, and that his grave is about to be made in his native State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of this illustrious citizen, Kentucky has lost one of her noblest and most distinguished sons. Gov. Wickliffe, from his early manhood to the close of his long, eventful and useful life, gave his best efforts to the services of his native State. As a soldier, citizen and statesman he impressed himself indelibly on the history of the Commonwealth, and his memory will be cherished by a grateful people. His vigorous intellect, his indomitable energy, his patriotic and earnest attention to public duty, and his unswerving devotion to principle make up a part of Kentucky's great renown. Of him it may be truly said, he belonged to the brightest galaxy of illustrious men whoever adorned the annals of the State, and now that he is gone, we feel that the last of the race of giants has departed from our midst, but they have left us the rich legacies of their virtues, talents and public services, which we will never cease to cherish with feelings of filial devotion. It was our good fortune to have known this illustrious man as a member of the bar. Eminently fitted by native talents, and qualified by his professional attainments, he gave character to the legal profession, and was one of the brightest ornaments of the Kentucky bar. His acute and powerful intellect, richly stored with legal learning, and his unswerving devotion to the interest of his clients, were the characteristics of his proud professional career. In this county many of his noblest professional triumphs were achieved. We rejoice that the close of a life so illustrious was crowned at last by the diadem of a Christian faith and hope. Having served faithfully in his day and generation, he is now rewarded with a fadeless crown.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the public papers of the District, and that a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family of our distinguished brother, with the expression of our heartfelt sympathy in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be presented to the several courts of the county, with the request that they be spread on the minutes of the same.

After the adoption of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, General G. W. Chilton, being present, addressed the meeting, fully indorsing every sentiment expressed in the resolutions, and touchingly referring to the past life of the deceased. He concluded by urging all present to emulate the example of the great and the good.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

MARK R. HUSTON, Ch'n.
THO. J. BARKER, Sec'y.

CAMPBELLSVILLE.

About the Fair—Various Matters—Judge Lynch as a Good Templar.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY., Nov. 5.

THE FAIR.

The Campbellsville fair was held last week, continuing four days. The attendance was large, and there were many visitors from adjoining counties. The association made some money over expenses, it is said, but the most gratifying part of the programme was the opportunity offered all classes for a season of recreation and freedom from the drudgery of the farm, the workshop, the store, and the routine of the busy world.

The exhibition of articles of domestic economy, farm products and fine stock was generally good. There were some very fine horses in the harness, trotting and pacing rings, and the judges, in many cases, found it difficult to arrive at a proper decision. The awards, however, gave general satisfaction, and the proceedings closed without accident or unpleasant event. Everything was lovely and the countenances of the officers of the association betokened universal satisfaction at the general result.

The tobacco trade of your city was represented by Dr. D. P. White, of the Boone Tobacco Warehouse, Mr. Page, of the Planters', and Mr. Bridges, of the Pickett. I met the Hon. R. A. Burton, Senator elect from the Fifteenth Senatorial District, on the grounds, and many other citizens of Marion; also Dr. Samuel Fields and Mr. Thomas Frazier, of Adair. Mr. Jeff Clark furnished the cold victuals and the beer in profusion in an eminently satisfactory manner.

Mr. D. G. Taylor, of this county, has invented and patented a churn, which was on exhibition, and which I venture to say, among the hundreds of patents in this line, will far exceed all in efficiency, durability and simplicity. Any ordinary wooden or stone churn of any size can be used. The motion to the "dasher" is given by the attachment of a pitman to a crank or slot in a fly wheel, so geared as to give almost any number of revolutions per minute, and producing butter in from two to four minutes. It will churn any quantity of milk, from one quart to twenty gallons, in an incredibly short space of time. It was awarded the blue ribbon.

CORN AND PORK.

The late freeze has injured late corn considerably, and so with late cuttings of tobacco. Fat hogs are selling at 8½ to 9 cents per pound, gross, at the pen.

BURNT TO DEATH.

A few days ago a negro girl here, twelve or thirteen years old, lost her life by her clothes taking fire. Her body was burnt to a crisp.

A WARNING.

The following notice was found posted here one or two mornings ago. I give it verbatim:

NOTICE.

PERRYVILLE KY

its has bin along time since i viseted yo town but I think I will gave yo a call very soon mak sum more look up a limb I have bin laying very still for a good while I have my spies out the men a bout Campbiesville drink to much whiskey and if it ant stoped some might and emty every bit of whiskey out when I do come I will wake up things I have three hundred men any time to go with me I have som men to tell me that some men in Campbellsville intend to sigh when I com in they can give me a call

I give my Complements to all mi frinds

JUGE LEYNCH

Perryville Boyle County Ky

We hope the Judge will give our old topers time to taper off gradually, and our bar-tenders time to sell out their stocks on hand. H.

All Dry Goods Marked Down in Price From 10 to 50 Per Cent.

WM. H. ANDREWS,
140 MARKET ST.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Beautiful All-wool Merinoes, only 65 cents per yard.
Splendid assortment of Satin-faced Dress Goods.
Rich Black and Parti-colored Silks. Lyons Cloaking Velvets.
10,000 yards of Elegant and Rich Plain Chene and Striped Poplins marked down to 35, 45 & 55c per yd, former prices 65, 75 & 85c.
Gloves, Hosiery, and Underwear, all marked down.
Arab Shawls in great variety.

$10,000 WORTH OF FURS!
CLOSING OUT AT HALF PRICE!

Cloaks and Shawls; Cloths and Cassimeres.
Flannels, Blankets, and Linseys.
500 pieces DeLaines going cheap.
100 pieces Plaid Poplins at half price.
500 Rich and Elegant Paisley Shawls at $15 and $20 each.
Prints, Bleached and Brown Domestics from 5 to 10 cents per yard less than former prices.

This is by far the greatest sale of the season, and all parties in search of Dry Goods will consult their interest by calling and inspecting goods.

Samples Sent Free by Mail!
ON APPLICATION.
WM. H. ANDREWS.

CLOSING OUT SALE!
GREAT BARGAINS!

From this day on I will sell AT and BELOW COST, for the next ten days, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF
Trimmings and Fancy Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Guipure Lace, Fringes, Cord and Tassel, Buttons, Belting, Ladies' Bags, Porte-Monnaies, Combs, Brushes, and other articles appertaining to the business. All goods not sold by the 15th inst. will be sold at public auction.
J. SHAUBLEN,
No. 105 1-2 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

MOURNING GOODS

Black Biarretz, Velours, Australian Crepes, Empress Cloths, French and Irish Poplins, English and French Bombazines, 3-4 and 6-4 Delaines, Tamese Cloths, Alpacas, Mohairs, Camlet Cloths, English Crepes; Bl'k Thibet, Long and Square Shawls. A full line of the above goods just received, to which we ask the attention of the trade.

S. Z. MARTIN,
No. 102 Fourth Street.

DR. BLONDIN
OFFERS A RARE CHANCE.

Persons wishing to make Christmas presents to their friends of a beautiful set of teeth, at the reduced price of [illegible] dollars, can do so by calling at 156 Fourth st., bet. Green and Walnut. No extra charge for the use of gas in extracting. This inducement in the reduction of prices terminates with the holidays. Cut this out.

Attention! Attention!

Genuine Bergmann's Zephyr at 30c per oz.
American at 15c per oz.
Kid Gloves at $1 per pair.
Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Velvets, Cords and Tassels
AT REDUCED PRICES AT
C. J. RAIBLE'S,
104 FOURTH ST.

Cheap Black Silks.

Black Rep Silks at $1 50, worth $2 25;
Rich Black Silks at $1 90, worth $2 50;
Rich Black Silks at $2 50, worth $3;
Rich Black Silks at $3, worth $3 75;
Rich Black Silks at $4 50, worth $6;
American Black Silk at $2 50;
Black and Colored Satins at $2 25 a $2 50.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.
118 Market st., between Third and Fourth.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.
LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
FARE $3 50,
INCLUDING
Meals and State-Room.
This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.
The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.
Two Daily Lines.
U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.
GEN. BUELL.........C. DAVID, Master.
BEN. FRANKLIN.......SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
Landing at all intermediate points.
Evening Express Line at 3 o'clock P. M.
UNITED STATES.........D. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE...........D. WHITTEN, Master.
Landing only at Madison.
Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.
Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.
Save one night and from 107 to 137 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.
Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, southeast corner Fourth and Main streets, Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices, and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.
All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For Cairo and Memphis.
PINK VARBLE.........ROBERTS, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 8th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
PALESTINE.........HURRY, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 8th, at [illegible] P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
GLASGOW.........SHUNK, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 8th, at 10 A. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Express Line Packet
For Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis.
ANNA.........O. P. SHINKLE, Master,
John Varasher, Clerk.
Will positively leave for the above and all intermediate landings on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Merchants' Packet
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
The Light Draught Passenger Steamer
PINK VARBLE.........JOHN ROBERTS, Master,
Lem. Morris, Clerk.
Will leave as above and all intermediate landings on Monday, the 8th inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent,
No. 46 Fourth street.
N. B. The Pink Varble has good accommodations for stock, and will take freights for any point on Tennessee river.

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
NOAH NEAL, Master.......W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth Street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For White River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent,
No. 41 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent,
No. 41 Fourth street.

Notice to Shippers.
I am giving through bills of lading to Jefferson, Shreveport, Red river, and to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, and to Kansas City, Omaha, and Council Bluffs on Missouri river. Also to Brian, Cheyenne, Corrinne, Ogden, Sacramento, and San Francisco on the Union Pacific Railroad, and to all points on the Hannibal and St. Joe, and Des Moines Valley Railroads via St. Louis.
M. W. SATTERWHITE,
36 Fourth street.

WEATHER STRIPS
Brown's Patent
IMPROVED RUBBER MOLDING OR WEATHER-STRIP

Is the ONLY appliance from which the Rubber will not become detached by use. They are the most durable and the only reliable Molding extant. You have but to see them to acknowledge this fact. Felt and Corrugated Moldings at one time were considered invaluable; but, like many other things, have had their day. Time and experience have proved their defectiveness, as they cannot exclude the rain and dust. The Rubber Molding entirely excludes the weather.
The use of Rubber Moldings as a protection against cold, drafts, snow, and dust is no longer an experiment. Wherever introduced they give the most perfect satisfaction, and are being universally adopted. Fifty per cent. of fuel saved, and all annoyances from cold drafts, dust, and rattling windows avoided.

W. WYATT,
General Agent for Kentucky and Indiana,
134 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

Prices of Moldings Applied by the Best Workmen:
Narrow, for doors and windows..........10 cts per foot.
Wide, for bottoms of doors..........20 cts per foot.
And all jobs guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Moldings in oak, walnut, and white finish, all sizes and styles, constantly on hand.
Orders for application promptly attended to.
☞ A liberal discount made to the trade.
Agents wanted everywhere.

INSURANCE.

JAMES S. LYMAN,
Fire and Marine Insurance,
No. 143 Main St.

WESTERN, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.
ASSETS, OVER $200,000.
FIREMEN'S, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
BUFFALO F. & M., OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
ASSETS, OVER $300,000.
CORN EXCHANGE, OF NEW YORK,
ASSETS, OVER $425,000.
BUFFALO CITY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
ASSETS, OVER $400,000.
NORWICH, OF NORWICH, CONN.,
ASSETS, OVER $500,000.

Losses Liberally Adjusted
And Promptly Paid.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS, OVER $17,000,000, GOLD!

THIS company issues permanent policies on buildings against loss or damage by fire, avoiding the trouble of yearly renewals.
All claims are payable in cash on proof of loss, without deduction for interest, and not, as is usual, 60 days after presentation of Proof.
WM. SINTON, Agent,
143 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

J. ESTEN COOKE,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
OFFICE, No. 128 West Main street, over Kitts & Werne's Jewelry Store.
German Security Bank, of Louisville. Cash capital (all paid up), $200,000.
Kenton Insurance Company, of Covington. Capital and surplus, $[illegible].
No connection with the Board of Underwriters.
Risks taken on their merits.

DR. HUNTER

Continues to treat all Private Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones, are treated with unparalleled success.
SPERMATORRHEA, SEXUAL DEBILITY, and IMPOTENCY, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.
DOCTOR HUNTER publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self abuse, that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelop for two stamps. It contains full symptom lists that will enable those affected to determine the nature of their complaint, and give a written statement of their case that will answer almost as well for the purpose of treatment as a personal interview; but where it is convenient the Doctor should be consulted personally.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians, recognizing this fact, introduce patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed.
☞ Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Commercial Convention Proceedings.

NO arrangements were made for the publication of the Commercial Convention Proceedings. Therefore W. N. Haldeman, Esq., of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and myself propose to publish them by means of advertisements upon extra pages which we will add to the volume. The charges will be for a whole page $40; half page $20; quarter page $10.
The edition will number 10,000, and will be disseminated throughout the United States. A copy will be sent to every Governor, every Legislator, every U. S. Senator and Member of Congress, every Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce or Merchants' Exchange, every Mayor, etc.
It will be the Cheapest and Most Certain Means of Advertising.
We therefore ask co-operation in procuring advertisements from business men to aid us in the publication of the Proceedings. We will send [illegible] copies to persons advertising $10, ten copies to advertiser of $40, and so on.
Enough copies will be reserved for the use of the next Convention at Cincinnati, so as to supply every member with a copy.
Persons Desiring Additional Copies can have Them at Exact Cost.
The volume will be a large and handsome octavo of about 250 pages.
Funds can be remitted by Adams or Southern Express Company free of charge.
BLANTON DUNCAN.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF NOVELTIES

Silks, Poplins, Epinglines, Plushes, Royal and Uncut Velvets, Paris Millinery, Roman Sashes and Ties, French Corsets and Skirts, Bedouins, Arabs and Cashmere Shawls, French Empress Cloths and Merinoes, Serge and All-wool Plaids in splendid assortment.
☞ We will open more NOVELTIES this week than ever before. ☜

W. S. ANDERSON & CO.,
Successors to R. Cunningham, 151 Market street.

New and Rich Mourning Dress Goods.
Courtauld's Double and Single English Crapes,
Received by Express at
W. S. ANDERSON & CO.'S,
(Successors to R. Cunningham) 154 Market Street.

HAYDON BROS. & CO.
DryGoods, DryGoods!
142 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

FURS, FURS, FURS!
Sable, Mink, Fitch, Muskrat, Coney, Squirrel, Ermine, and Fancy Furs at the lowest prices in the city. Children's furs from 75 cents upward. [illegible] The best Fitch Sets only [illegible].
CALL AND EXAMINE THE FURS, THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
The best assortment of Astracan Sets always on hand.
142 Market st., between Fourth and Fifth.

PUBLIC SALES.

Sale of Valuable Newspaper Files.
A [illegible] will sell at public auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 22, 1869, at the office of Metcalfe & Jones, Auctioneers, No. 183 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., the complete files (with few exceptions) of the Louisville Democrat from 1843 to 1868. Terms cash. The files can be seen at any time at my office, No. 71 Court street, Louisville, Ky. R. M. MORRY, Assignee.

Land Sale in Bankruptcy.
In the matter of Thos. J. Foster, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.
ON MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869, at Courtland, Alabama, I will sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title, and interest that vests in me as assignee of said bankrupt in the following real estate, situated and located near Courtland, in Lawrence county, Alabama, viz: [illegible]
The lands will be sold on the following terms, viz: [illegible]
EDWARD HILT, Assignee of Thos. J. Foster, bankrupt.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.
BEING compelled by ill health to leave Kentucky, I shall, on THURSDAY, the 18th of November next, unless sold privately before that day, offer to the highest bidder, my residence, "Glen Mary," 186 acres of choice blue-grass land, in Franklin county, three miles from Frankfort, on the turnpike leading to Georgetown and Versailles, also about 1,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of Irish potatoes, [illegible] all my household and kitchen furniture, nearly new. The land will be sold in three tracts, to-wit:
No. 1. [illegible]
No. 2. [illegible] the homestead, "Glen Mary," about 127 acres of first quality of land, about 31 acres in timber, the balance in cultivation. [illegible]
No. 3. About 28 acres of choice land, with a small, [illegible]
Terms—For the land: one-half cash, balance in equal payments in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest. [illegible]
I offer at private sale that very complete country residence and six acres of land, near White Sulphur Springs, in Scott county, Ky., occupied by Mr. Jas. R. Wilkinson, adjoining the grounds of the Catholic Church. [illegible]
I also offer a tract of 157 acres of highly-improved land in Bourbon county, [illegible]
D. C. FREEMAN.

Assignee's Sale.
IN BANKRUPTCY—District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey. In the matter of Spencer Scott and Charles G. Davison, bankrupts.
The subscriber, assignee of the estate and effects of the above named bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at his office, No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, the [illegible] day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, the following assets which have come to his hands as assignee of said estate, to wit: Sundry book debts and claims [illegible]
H. N. MILLER, 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

Public Sale.
THE undersigned, being desirous to change location and business, will offer at public sale, on MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869, if not sold before, all the property below mentioned, and in the town of Mt. [illegible] All the above named can be bought reasonably.
M. P. NEWCUM.

Large Sale of Strips and Dry Leaf Tobacco.
AS assignee of F. L. Sims, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the tobacco stemmery lately owned by said Sims, corner of Main (or Second) and Locust streets, in the city of Owensboro, Ky., commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of the 9th of November, 1869, two hundred and seventy-six (276) hogsheads of strips and sixteen (16) hogsheads of dry leaf tobacco, put up from selected crops [illegible]
STEPHEN K. JONES, Assignee.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.
[illegible] vs. [illegible] — In Chancery, No. [illegible].
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of them, will, on
SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1869,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, [illegible]
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.
E. Schwentker's Adm'r, against E. Schwentker's Heirs, &c. — In Chancery, No. 21,380.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of them, will, on
MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1869,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, [illegible]
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.
W. C. Hall's Exec'r, &c., against [illegible] — In Chancery, No. 22,333.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of them, will,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1869,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, [illegible]
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

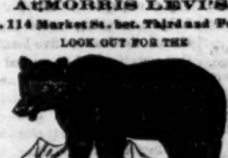
Marshal's Sale.
E. McCoy, Trustee, against Ann McCoy & others — In Chancery, No. 22,288.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1869,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, [illegible]
Special Commissioner Louisville Chancery Court in this cause.

Marshal's Sale.
J. B. Livermore and wife vs. E. Riley, Joseph Baxter vs. Samuel Reinhardt. In Chancery. Nos. [illegible]
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of them, will,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1869,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, [illegible]
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.
G. B. Johnston against John Dalton's Heirs. — In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible].
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of them, will,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1869,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, [illegible]
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.
J. B. Montgomery & Co. against J. T. Helm and others. — In Chancery, No. 22,[illegible].
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of them, will,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1869,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, [illegible]
F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

No. 114 Market, between Third and Fourth.



No. 114 Market, between Third and Fourth.

Exclusive Cloaks and Furs
AT MORRIS LEVI'S,
No. 114 Market St., bet. Third and Fourth.
LOOK OUT FOR THE

Just received extra heavy
Lyons Velvet,
Real Astracan,
Plushes,
Seal-skins, &c.,
AT
Levi's Cloak and Fur House.

ADVERTISERS
Should avail themselves of the opportunity of
ADVERTISING IN
MONDAY'S DAILY EXPRESS,
The Only Paper Published in the City that Morning.
The Countingroom will be open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M. Sunday.

JEFFERSONVILLE
Woolen Mills!
The Jeffersonville Woolen Mills Company has established at No. [illegible] Fourth street, near the Postoffice, Louisville, a depot for the sale of articles of their own manufacture, consisting of
Blankets, white & gray,
Flannels,
Stocking Yarns,
Linseys, and
Jeans,
All of which cannot be excelled as to quality by the goods from any other establishment in the West.
The retail trade will be supplied at mill prices, thus saving to them the commissions made by wholesale dealers.
Goods cut to suit customers.
J. L. BRADLEY & CO., Jeffersonville, Ind.

CARD.
MADAME A. COLLIN, Cloak Manufactory, Ladies Under-garments, Dry Goods, Shawls, Trimmings, Furs of all descriptions,
NO. 6 MARKET STREET,
South side, bet. First and Brook.

DR. LANCASTER
HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of [illegible] cases. [illegible]
In all cases, [illegible]
Patients treated in all parts of the United States by mail or express. [illegible]
N. B.—On account of business hours our office hours are from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7 AND 8.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Lexington has a balance in the city treasury of $7,887 82.

The recent severe frosts have seriously damaged the corn in the vicinity of Somerset.

Governor Stevenson has ordered an election for State Senator for the Eighth senatorial District on the 27th day of November next.

Mr. Richard F. Fox, of Madison county, sold on Friday last, to Elijah Warheton, of Georgia, forty-four 2-year-old mules at $177 40 per head.

Mr. John Flynn, who resided on Fishing Creek, was killed on Saturday evening by the falling of a limb from a tree he was cutting down. He leaves a wife and children.

The Water-works Committee of the Covington City Council advertise for sealed proposals for constructing a well to be used in obtaining a supply of water on the Holly plan.

Green Miller, an old negro man living in Harrodsburg, fell down and died instantly on Tuesday last, during a violent quarrel with his son-in-law. Paxton struck the old man dead.

Rev. Benedict Spalding, B. J. Spalding and Willie Mackin, of Marion county, left for Europe on the 25th ult. with Archbishop Spalding. They go to Belgium to complete their education.

On last Saturday night, at St. Mary's, Marion county, Ignatius Russell was stabbed and dangerously wounded by Thos. B. Crockett, a saloon-keeper. Crockett has not been arrested.

Sim. Moberly, an old citizen of Madison county, weary of life, committed suicide on Wednesday. He had been leading a dissipated life for years past, but had for some months past abandoned drink altogether.

Messrs. Botts and Darnall, of Flemingsburg, sold to Messrs. H. P. Thompson & Co., of Clark county, 171 head of fine two-year-old mules at $161 per head. This is the largest sale of mules that has taken place in that market for sometime.

A revenue detective was in Lexington a day or two ago, and created no little consternation among the tobacco dealers, wholesale and retail, by seizing all the tobacco that was not properly stamped. Few houses escaped without the loss of some.

Elizabeth Hooper was committed to jail in Washington county on the 25th ult., by Esquires J. R. Mitchell and William Edwards, for trial upon the charge of stealing six hundred dollars' worth of goods from the store of Dr. G. U. Alfred in December, 1868, whilst the doctor was under military arrest in Camp Nelson.

The United States District Court is in session at Paducah, Judge Bland Ballard presiding. On Tuesday a case was tried against an old citizen of Marshall county, ninety years old, who was found guilty by the jury of illicit distilling, and mulcted in the sum of one thousand dollars and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

A difficulty occurred one day last week at Slaughtersville, Webster county, between John Coffman and a Mr. Harrison, a sectionmaster on the railroad, in which the latter had his skull fractured by a bar of iron in the hands of Mr. Coffman. Harrison died from his wound, and Coffman has been placed under bond to answer the charge of murder.

A day or two since, Simon Owens, a negro, was caught in the act of killing a hog belonging to Wm. McKinney, who resides about eight miles northeast of Somerset. The persons who discovered him attempted to arrest him, but he made his escape. In searching for him they discovered three horses and a spring wagon which they suppose he had stolen.

A brutal murder occurred in Madison county on Thursday of last week. Ebenezer Best, of Garrard, rode up to the house of Robert Mershon, against whom he had an old grudge, and shot him down in cold blood. Mershon lingered until Sunday last, when he died. Best is still at large. On Saturday last a band of men fired a volley through a window of Mershon's house, dangerously wounding his daughter in the head.

At the December term, 1868, of the Kenton Circuit Court, Mrs. E. M. Crusoe was granted a divorce from her husband, Wm. Crusoe, on the grounds of bad treatment and living with lewd women. About two months afterward they were remarried by Esquire A. J. Francis, but their happiness was not of long duration, for in July last they again separated, and Mrs. Crusoe has filed a second petition in the Circuit Court for divorce from her husband. The grounds are the same as in the first case.

The Lexington City Council on Thursday night took an important step in regard to the cattle plague. They have banished the sale of cattle from all the streets except on the streets on each side of the market-house. A large majority of the property-holders on Vine and Walnut streets petitioned that they might have this blessing sent to them, and the Council complied with their request. The ordinance goes into effect on the 1st of January next, and a heavy fine is denounced against any one who disregards its provisions. The ordinance passed by the unanimous vote of the Council.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The North Carolina Legislature meets on the 15th.

Huntsville, Ala., has three or four gasoline street-lamps.

"Good and intelligent audiences" are mentioned in Nashville.

Mr. Johnson's fellow-citizens still address him as "Mr. President."

John T. Ford will open the Theater in Raleigh, N. C., on the 8th inst.

The Georgia State Press Association reassembles in Macon on the 17th.

Center, one of the rising towns in Alabama, is without a bootmaker.

Massachusetts capitalists—three of them—have turned up in Tennessee.

The Nashville Bible Society holds its forty-seventh anniversary next Sunday.

The St. Cloud Hotel corner is likely to be the site of the new Nashville postoffice.

The Cuban children of both sexes arriving at Key West from Havana are entirely naked.

Mr. Joe Pizzala, proprietor of the European House, Montgomery, Ala., died on Tuesday.

Raleigh, N. C., is infested with thieves and cut-throats. The streets are not safe after night.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Alabama meets in Montgomery on the first Monday in December.

Nashville is to have a large agricultural manufactory, whatever that may be, with $100,000 capital.

A boy named Hitchcock was literally ground to death in a sorghum mill in Ritchie county, Va., on Friday last.

Hugh Winfrey, aged seventeen, shot and killed a negro barber named Long, at Johnsonville, Tenn., a few days since.

Judge J. E. Stewart, late United States District Attorney for Mississippi, is announced as a candidate for Secretary of State.

Jesse B. Kay, the oldest merchant and probably the first settler of Cuthbert, Georgia, died very suddenly on Thursday last.

The journeymen tailors of Macon, Ga., succeeded in getting an advance of twenty-five per cent. in their prices with resort to a strike.

I. N. Lee, of East Feliciana, La., while lying in his bed at his residence, near Clinton, was shot and killed by some unknown assassin.

The fire engines, horses, and all the corporation's stock (of Nashville) have again been levied upon to satisfy claims against the city.

A white woman was arrested in Mobile the other day for violating a section of the election law which prohibits the sale of liquor on that day.

A movement is on foot among the planters of Louisiana to procure a supply of laborers for the coming season from Virginia and North Carolina.

Captain Joseph H. Black, once editor of the Little Rock True Democrat, and a son-in-law of General Yell, died in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, last week.

The Murfreesboro (Tenn.) News says: "There must be an organized set of horse-thieves operating in our midst," and calls for capital punishment.

The Baptist church at Antioch, Henrico county, Va., was burned by an incendiary a few days ago. The furniture and Sunday-school library were destroyed.

D. Ford, a young brakeman on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was run over, a few nights ago, at Johnsonville, and so badly crushed that he died.

Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred people left Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday morning—all emigrating to Texas. Most of them were from Forsyth county.

Elihu Gregg, convicted by the Preston court, W. Va., of arson, and sentenced to be hung on the 28th of January, broke jail at Kingwood on Monday, and succeeded in eluding pursuit.

Mr. Samuel Holmes, of Montgomery, Alabama, has given $5,000 for the founding of five scholarships in Yale College for the benefit of the youth of Waterbury, Connecticut, and vicinity.

The metropolitan police of Nashville having been abolished, a new police, of good moral character, to be dressed in gray and to be paid from $75 to $90 a month, is now in embryo.

Louisiana is now supplying oranges for the West to a greater extent than ever before. Through bills of lading to Chicago by river steamers and Illinois Central railroad are given at the low rate of $1 per barrel.

The Synod of Virginia, in session last week in Richmond, refused to entertain a resolution offered by Rev. R. H. Smith looking to the abolition of objectionable popular amusements and horse-racing at agricultural fairs.

[illegible] Obear, of Macon, Ga., was thrown from a buggy, on Wednesday last, and seriously hurt. He was thrown so violently to the ground as to dislocate his left shoulder, and fracture the bone just above the elbow. His face was also badly scratched.

Mr. Willis O'Bannon, an old citizen of Columbus, Ga., died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Tuggle, on Sunday last, from the effects of a fall, at the age of 95. Mr. O'B. was born about the close of the revolutionary war, and had seen and spoken to Gen. Washington when a boy.

At Powhatan court last week Judge S. S. Weisiger declined to accept the colored grand jurors who had been summoned by the Radical sheriff. The Judge bore himself with much moderation and firmness. The grounds of objection were that they were not qualified jurors under the laws of Virginia.

Thievery seems to be on the increase in the parish of West Baton Rouge, La. Cotton-stealing from the fields and carrying off skiff-loads of sugar cane are still continued in their infantile simplicity. On Tuesday night last, the dwelling of Col. H. M. Favrot, in that parish, was entered and a large lot of valuables stolen.

The Custom-House officials of Wilmington, N. C., have been detected in plundering large amounts of property from the privateer Cuba, now being discharged and dismantled by the United States authorities at that port. The parties have been arrested and five dray loads of the goods recovered and removed from their place of concealment by the Deputy United States Marshal.

The Virginia oystermen have been brought to realize that the war is over. The back taxes have been collected at points never before reached by the inspectors, and the oystermen compelled to take out licenses for the ensuing year, together with fines for not having obtained the license sooner. The Captain of the vessel that sank the revenue cutter Virginia has not yet been arrested.

The Richmond Whig says: "If the present fair should turn out to be as brilliant a success as we think it will, it will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people of the State. It will so stimulate industry in all the branches of business as to secure an increase of all kinds of products the coming year. It will lead not only to an augmentation in the quantity, but to an improvement in the quality of such products."

On Saturday last, near The Plains, Fauquier county, Va., a difficulty occurred between two neighbors who had not been friendly toward each other, Mr. Robert Glasscock and Mr. J. Sweeney. The former, it is said, was pressed back toward his house, and, calling for his son to bring him his gun, notified Sweeney that if he advanced further upon him he would shoot. Sweeney continued to advance, when G. fired and killed Sweeney instantly.

On Monday last, while the passenger train on the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad was proceeding from Jacksonville to Quincy, the colored United States mail agent made himself very obnoxious to the conductor of the train. He was remonstrated with, but this only irritated him, and he became more insolent, when Captain Tooten, the gentlemanly conductor, stopped the train in the pine woods near Olustee station, and ejected the insolent negro official from his train.

Taxes are thought to be high all over the country, but in Arkansas, under the serene rule of Radicalism, they have reached an altitude that is positively unapproachable anywhere else. There are loud and fierce complaints by the people against these exorbitant burdens imposed on their shoulders by scalawags and vagrants from abroad, whose total property consists of a carpet-bag, and who, therefore, do not share the burdens they place on others. In some districts the school tax alone is three and a half per cent. on the value of property, and the total assessments, for all purposes, the Little Rock Gazette says, amount to six and a half per cent.

In Richmond, on Friday last, Dr. G. W. West, assisted by Dr. George H. Bright, performed at the office of Dr. Jud. B. Wood, dentist, on Main street, a very difficult and unusual operation. The operation was performed on a young man who had lost his right eye by an explosion, and consisted in cutting the ligatures under the lower eyelid and filling up the gap by cutting a flap from the cheek, bringing it around and skillfully adjusting it to the space caused by the incision. The upper eyelid had grown to the stump of the sightless ball, and had to be dissected from it. The whole time consumed in the operation was about two hours, and reflects great credit upon the young surgeons who had charge of the case. The patient was rendered entirely unconscious of all pain under the influence of nitrous oxide gas administered by Dr. Wood. Fifty gallons of the gas were consumed during the operation.

The St. Louis Democrat opens its guns on the franking privilege, a leak that ought to have been stopped in 1789. These evidences of returning reason and a desire to retrenchment in the Radical press are gratifying.

It will be seen by our special dispatches from Washington that the valorous and puissant Butler has probably turned his attention to New Orleans again; this time, however, in a civil capacity, as counsel in the mammoth Custom-house frauds now being investigated by the Government. The parties engaged in them think possibly that if anybody can pull them out of the clutches of the Government their friend Ben can. The terror and dismay he once created among the old men, women, and children will not serve him now. This sugar battle will be a different affair from his celebrated "battle of the handkerchiefs," where he was defeated by the women. The author of "Order No. 28" will find his match in the Government counsel now prosecuting these cases.

The Prospect.

The carpet-baggers, for four long years, have had nearly everything their own way in eleven Southern States. Backed by the legislation of Congress they found it an easy task to impose upon the black man and thereby secure his vote. But sambo is now waking up to a proper sense of the situation. He is beginning to find out who are his true friends. Long before the next Presidential contest he will appear to the Radicals every where in the shape of a big elephant that they cannot control. When that time arrives—and arrive it will—we shall hear no more sympathy expressed by Radicals for the poor negro. They will curse him for his ignorance and denounce him for his apostacy. They will then see what fools they have made of themselves for temporary advantages. Then they will find out that honesty is best for a permanent investment. Gov. Brownlow's Government is at an end, and Gov. Holden's will soon follow suit. The sequel will show that Radicalism is not congenial to Southern soil. In 1872 the South will present a solid front against the Destructives.

To Whom It May Concern.

Sunday morning, November the 8th, 1868—just a year ago—the first number of the COURIER-JOURNAL was issued. To say that its appearance created a sensation over the country hardly less than in Louisville, is only to repeat what is very well known and remembered; and, when we add that the experience of twelve months has justified the anticipations which were originally entertained by ourselves, we state a fact that is recorded by our books. The circulation of each of the editions of the COURIER-JOURNAL has steadily increased, and we believe it will not be considered self-complacent vanity on our part if we give expression to an apparently general opinion, which is borne out by our continually increased and increasing expenditures, that the merit and value of the paper have advanced from day to day. As a thorough and reliable vehicle of news; as a ready and available channel of communication; as a faithful and independent representative of liberal, practical and national Democratic sentiment; as a commercial agent; as a household companion; as a popular journal edited with care in all its departments, and without regard to cost, it has claimed and received the most generous popular support. Its circle of readers is now equal to that of the most flourishing newspapers of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati. The range of country which it traverses is greater than that traversed by any newspaper in the United States. It holds something more than its own as one of the four or five leading organs of the country; and is quoted and cited as authority in every State and Territory of the Union. In a word, the result of the effort to build up in Louisville, which is not a city of the first class by reason of its commerce and population, a journal of the very first class both in respect to its business enterprise and editorial ability, has proven eminently successful, and satisfies all that its conductors could desire.

In making a note of these facts we wish to couple them with certain incidents of a more minute description, and to add to these some general considerations which may have escaped the attention of our business men. It is only truth to say that had we relied upon the commerce of Louisville exclusively or even very largely for support we should have gone down long ago. The advertising patronage furnished us by our own city forms one of the least imposing items in our bill of receipts instead of standing at the head of them all as might, not unreasonably, have been counted on. Of the great Louisville houses, whose monthly sales have exceeded those of similar houses in St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, but three or four have represented their interests through the advertising columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL. These columns have been very largely occupied by the business of other cities sent hither to take advantage of our circulation in the South and Southwest. The circumstance is curious, and we confess that it is inexplicable to us. There is hardly a citizen of Louisville who has not a direct interest in seeing the COURIER-JOURNAL a powerful and prosperous newspaper. Every city is judged by strangers very largely upon its press; and the wider the sphere of influence obtained by that press, the wider must be its own fame and influence. The amount of gratuitous advertising done by every newspaper, and particularly by such a newspaper as the COURIER-JOURNAL, is enormous. Every day it goes out to fight the battles of the commercial community. Every day, it

well conducted, it adds something to the fortune of the community at large. It is regarded as a faithful mirror of the condition of business. If it is mean and sickly, it ceases to impress the public, and presently ceases to be read outside of its immediate orbit. If it is fresh and enterprising, it continues to be read and sought for, and enlarges its area of readers. St. Louis and Chicago sustain their newspapers with hearty liberality, because they feel that, in supporting their newspapers, they are supporting themselves. We are publishing in Louisville a journal which costs as much as the costliest newspaper in Chicago and St. Louis, and which circulates with the best of them. But Louisville is not so large as Chicago or St. Louis. Its business is not so extensive; and it owes the COURIER-JOURNAL to-day to the necessity, for a necessity indeed it was which forced the consolidation of three of its journals and enabled us to so strengthen and combine the patronage of the town as to secure one great newspaper instead of a number of poor ones. For it must be remembered that newspaper genius, no matter how brilliant, can do nothing by itself. If it accomplishes anything at all it must be backed by plenty of money and muscle. Brains will not pay for costly special dispatches, nor defray the expenses of a full and enterprising corps of editors, correspondents, and reporters. In order to illustrate this point more clearly we give below an abstract of the amount expended upon the COURIER-JOURNAL during the year which is brought to a close with this present issue. It will be observed that, beyond a certain point of needful experience and capacity, newspaper success depends upon money and enterprise:

Type-setting	$75,947
Special and Press dispatches	21,930
Correspondents	10,631
Printing paper	85,000
Business salaries	21,000
Editorial salaries	35,000
Cost of delivery	4,000
Office expenses	10,000
Current incidentals	5,000
Sum total	$260,157
Per week	5,000

This is all cash, and a great deal of cash it is to pass over a newspaper counter in a city of the size and commerce of Louisville. But it is essential to supporting a journal equal in every respect to those of larger but rival cities. Louisville, not by reason of its actual commerce and population, but by reason of its geographical position, is the successful rival of Chicago and St. Louis, having already, well nigh flanked and doubled up Cincinnati. Its importance, however, is recent, and has increased much faster than its population, though that is rapidly increasing, being yet greatly under the population of our business competitors. They are living on what they used to be, whilst we are marking out for ourselves a future, having secured many impregnable advantages in the present. One of these we desire to present in the COURIER-JOURNAL, and to bespeak for it that liberal and ungrudging patronage to which its capacity for usefulness commends it.

In its first issue, a year ago, we stated very distinctly the policy which should guide it, and we have followed the line of conduct therein laid down with undeviating fidelity ever since against much erroneous and sometimes hostile criticism. We know of but one sure principle, from which there can be no successful departure, governing the relations which should exist between the press and the public, and that is the principle which enjoins perfect good faith and fairness, as understood by standards that regulate the ordinary intercourse of private business and common life. There cannot be one set of principles for the exchange and for the household, and another set of principles for the press, which is but the abstract and brief chronicle of the household and exchange. There cannot be a code for the conductors of the press in their professional character and another code for the conduct of the same persons as private citizens. Official conduct and public representations should spring from those motives that dignify commerce and grace the fireside, and they should be addressed in that plainness and matter-of-factness of speech which distinguishes the language of the people. To be just to all men, and particularly to be just to all classes of men, should be the aim of the journal which hopes to be really useful in its day and sphere. We certainly believe in societies and in organizations, and have undeniable preferences which are warm and strong, and these we are in the habit of urging with all proper earnestness and frequency. But the object of all striving, the end of government and existence, is truth, and as none of us dare claim to be perfect, we should at least make an effort to be just. This we have held before us constantly in dealing with men and in treating of measures; and as we have succeeded in drawing upon ourselves at one time and another the censure of various sects, associations, and conditions, we think we must have realized our leading purpose. We have been accused by Protestants of inclining toward Roman Catholicism and we have been accused by the Roman Catholics of denying them their rightful claims. There are Democrats who would have us ignore the very existence of the Republicans and there are Republicans who consider us the most dangerous organ of Democratic opinions. In our local affairs we have been the subject of not a little misjudgment; and the same persons have been for us to-day and against us to-morrow. The sum of the whole and the moral is this, that to please everybody is impossible, that to make the desire to please a rule of existence is absurd, but that in doing right without fear or favor, as we are able to conceive the right, lies a sure and open highway.

A newspaper should not only be honest for the sake of honesty, but, in journalism more than in most affairs, honesty is the only policy that has any hope of success. Demands are made upon a newspaper every day which have no right to be made and which ought not to be considered. Its every issue is subjected to the closest scrutiny. A slip of the pen, a trick of the types, a trivial neglect, along with the larger and more serious errors of judgment and information to which the wisest are exposed, enter into the daily strictures which the public apply to the press. That a number of newspapers, each filling a narrow sphere, should be able to stand the ordeal is creditable to them; and, therefore, since the COURIER-JOURNAL has been able to sustain its credit, occupying the entire field of newspaper existence in this city, is a circumstance which we value beyond measure, and which we shall strive to recognize by continued efforts to be useful in the public service. We are conscious of many defects. We realize and deplore a deal of short-coming. We have had reason to regret a multitude of incidents which we could have ordered otherwise. But, in closing this annual exhibit, the sum of our reflections is this, that we have tried to do our duty, that we have labored unceasingly, and that we have accomplished more of good than of ill. To preserve and strengthen the Democratic organization in every part of the country; to build up and extend the commerce of Louisville; to represent the needs and wants of Kentucky, which is the very gate-way and porter's lodge of the Southern States; and to widen and diffuse that spirit of intelligence, that tolerant and informing genius of the present, whose mission is to bless and chasten men and women of every sect and condition everywhere, will continue to be, as they have been, the inspirations of a career which is not all glory and a drudging which is seldom unabated.

We ask on behalf of the COURIER-JOURNAL charity for its faults and respect for its intentions. It is the product of many brains and hands that are never idle; and as, in the course of nature, it passes into other hands, we trust its present existence will be remembered not without a certain gratefulness and pride.

Resumption.

A word more as to the resumption of specie payments upon the basis laid down by our late correspondent (whose plan we reviewed a day or two ago) and in the face of the present swollen state of the national and bank currency of the country.

Let us consider, to begin with, what would be the effect of raising this enormous sum of paper promises to par. In the first place we should be adding one-third to the present value of our entire circulation. Thus we should not only not get rid of our present inflation of prices, but as compared with prices in other countries the inflation would be greatly enhanced, inasmuch as the same price then would represent a considerably higher value than it now does, making our market the best in the world to sell to but the worst in the world to buy of. In the next place this state of things would soon correct itself, but it would involve a rapid and serious contraction of the currency and consequent decline in prices, with all the commercial disaster which these things mean. This would be the process. High prices here would stimulate importation, but the same high prices would prohibit the sale of our exportable commodities. How then should we pay for what we had imported? We should export gold, that to the foreigner being the cheapest article in our market, cheaper here indeed than anywhere else. But where should we get the gold? Obviously from the treasury and the banks, which institutions, under the plan we are considering, have undertaken to redeem all their notes. Well as the notes are paid the currency is of course contracted; nor will the contraction cease until our currency has been reduced to a point which will harmonize our values with the values of other nations, and this point will be the amount of note circulation which it is possible for us to maintain on a specie basis. Nor until we have ceased to export gold, and the prices of our other exportable commodities have so far declined as to enable the foreigner to buy of us, shall we be able to expend our currency. For the banks cannot increase their issues without previously increasing their reserve of lawful money, and this now being gold, we must wait until the operations of trade have turned the foreign exchanges in our favor, and caused a return flow of the precious metals. But all this is on the supposition that banks and Government would be able to cash their notes on demand to the end of the chapter. It is perfectly clear, however, that this would be impossible. The demand for specie would at least be equal to one-half of all our note circulation, and it is well-known that there is not nearly gold enough in the country to meet such a demand. Hence the certain and inevitable result of a resumption of specie payment with our present volume of currency would be suspension after a very short time; the length of time needed to collect the notes and present them for payment.

Meanwhile, what terrible havoc and disaster would not this "On to Richmond" method of finance produce among the banks and throughout the industrial and commercial interests of the whole country. But let no man fear that such a policy will ever be resorted to. Such a policy in its effects would be far worse than contraction, and it has been demonstrated that the country will not even submit to the hardships of a gradual contraction of the circulating medium, far less to the sharp and decisive method of its sudden withdrawal.

Whether there is any better, or indeed other road to specie payment than that by contraction, we do not undertake to declare. But we are persuaded that immediate resumption is an impossibility, and we are quite sure that a similar conviction largely prevails everywhere.

Free Trade Lectures.

Day after day our telegraphic columns contain reports of free trade meetings in different parts of the country, under the auspices of the New York Free Trade League. The chief spokesmen on these occasions are Professor Perry, the able political economist, and Mahlon Sands, secretary of the league. If the telegraphic reports are to be believed, these meetings are everywhere largely attended, and it is to be hoped they will have the good effect of arousing the public mind to a realizing sense of the injury done to the country by the absurd and ruinous tariff which the protectionists of the East have been rich and powerful enough to impose upon us. The revenue system of the country, in both its branches, is sadly in need of reform, and as there is a formidable organization in the East directly interested in perpetuating many of the most glaring of its abuses, it is important that the people of the South and West should declare their hostility to the designs and policy of the protectionists, and take immediate steps not only to prevent any further legislation in the interest of monopolies, but to bring about a repeal of so much of the existing laws as are antagonistic to the fundamental principles of free trade. We may be very sure that the protectionists will be on hand in full force and with heavy purses at the opening of the next session of Congress, and unless a strong public opinion of a hostile character is developed and manifested, their schemes will be pretty certain to succeed. Probably something will be done by our next Congress in the way of remitting taxes. Now, it is of the utmost importance that those taxes should be selected for remission which yield the least revenue after deducting cost of collection. But will there be any one at Washington to see that the public interest is protected in this matter? Very likely not. Our only hope lies in bringing to bear upon Congress the influence of a vigilant and emphatic public opinion in behalf of economy and revenue reform. The monopolists, however, will be well represented. The wool manufacturer, the iron, steel, salt and lumber interests, and all others who have special purposes to serve or carry, will make sure that nothing is done detrimental to their prosperity. Hence the struggle will be between the lobby and the people for the control of Congress. The duty of the people then is obvious. By public meetings they should make known their sentiments, and their representatives in Congress should be made to realize that political death will be the inevitable fate of any man who dares to vote the public moneys for any other purpose than the public good.

It is not our present intention, however, to discuss the tariff and revenue questions. But what we should like is to have these important matters discussed, in this city, by Professor Perry and the gentleman traveling with him. Last night they held forth at Chicago, and Monday night they are to speak at St. Louis by invitation of a number of prominent citizens of that city. After that they fill an appointment in Cincinnati. Our city alone, of all the large towns of the West, has declined to accept the offer of the New York Free Trade League to send their lecturers to any place, free of charge, that will furnish an audience and a hall. The cost therefore of hearing Professor Perry would not exceed one hundred dollars, and probably would not amount to over sixty dollars. Will not some of our public-spirited citizens invite him to address us? For the sake of our own highest good let us throw off this lethargy and take a more active share in the hot battle of ideas and opinions that is raging all around us.

CITY ITEMS.

The celebrated Russia Zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

CITY ITEMS.

The Popular Photograph Gallery is Sowe's, corner of Fourth and Green streets. Prices lower than elsewhere, and only the very best of work sent from the rooms.

Fay, at 75 Fourth street, between Main and Market, is the only exclusive Ferrotype artist in the city, and he pleases all who favor him with a call. Try Fay before going elsewhere.

Removal.

Mr. Wastell has removed his Dancing Academy to Weisiger Hall. Days of tuition—Fridays and Saturdays.

Notwithstanding the rush at the hosiery and underwear factory, our stock is always complete in ladies', gents' and children's hosiery and underwear. Give us a call. 148 West Market street.

The closing auction sale of Julius Wellman's stock of pawn-broker's goods, consisting of all kinds of watches, chains, rings, &c., will take place at the store on Market street, No. 90, between Third and Fourth, south side, on Monday morning, afternoon, and night, November 8th, 1869. Goods will be sold at private sale at extraordinary low prices, as Mr. W. is going to leave the city, and is bound to close out the stock. The ladies are especially invited.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil.

Our Cod-Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

Country Merchants.

Your attention is called to the large stock of rubber clothing, rubber shoes, machine belting, &c., at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 118 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 81 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

The Russia Zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—142 Main street.

Walker's Tonic Bitters

Advertise themselves. All that the people want to know is that they can be bought from all druggists and dealers generally.

They "go for them," come for them, send for them, run for them, write for them, telegraph for them, and—take them, satisfied they are the best tonic in the world.

One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, ATTENTION!—Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks. No. 142 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

BEAR LUNCH! BEAR LUNCH! Oyster Soup, Swans, Sand-hill Cranes stuffed with Chestnuts, Oyster Dressing; Opossum with Sweet Potatoes, and other delicacies of the season will be served this morning at Kohlhepp's Exchange, No. 236 Main street, at half-past ten o'clock.

The largest assortment and finest quality of Guipure and Point Applique Laces at the lowest prices in this city.

Satins, Fringes and Gimps at reduced prices.

Zephyr Worsteds at 20 cents an ounce, or $3 a pound.

Real Empress Kids at $1; we also keep the real Alexandre Kids.

Velvets and Velvet Ribbons in all colors and best qualities.

The best Whalebone Corsets, from $1 to $6.

The best quality of Merino Underwear for Ladies, Misses and Children, at the lowest prices, at BLUM BROTHERS', 144 Market Street.

ROGERS' HOUSE FURNISHING EMPORIUM, 146 South Side Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth. New goods constantly arriving.

Silver-plated Ware, an elegant and complete line.

Toys of all kinds just received.

Hyacinths and Vases, in all colors and styles.

India Rubber Toys, Spittoons, etc.

Cut Glass and Pressed, in all styles.

Stone China Slop Jars and Odd Basins.

Fire Sets, in all styles; Coal Hods, Coal Vases and Plate Warmers, and new goods in general being received.

Now is the time to have your house fitted up with hot and cold water, while material is so very low. No better workmen, materials or lower prices than at the sign of the Red Hydrant, 106 Green street, between Third and Fourth. Call and see. J. CREIGHTON, Plumber.

MINCED MEAT,

A strictly choice article.

"Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk, a large lot at reduced rates.

New Shaker Preserves, at Shakers' prices.

Blue Grass Cheese and Butter.

For sale by A. FONDA & SONS, Italian Warehousemen, 101 Fourth Street, bet. Market and Jefferson. no7-d2

Ottenheimer's and Thomson's Glove-fitting Corsets; a good assortment at R. KNOTT'S, 108 Fourth Street.

Fire Sets and Stands, Coal Hods and Vases, Nursery Fenders and Fire Guards, and all kinds of Winter Goods, at PYNE & CREIGHTON'S, 82 Fourth Street. no7-d2

LOCAL NOTICES.

The best One Dollar Corset in the city, at R. KNOTT'S, 108 Fourth Street.

A good assortment of the latest styles of Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Pendants, Portables and Drop Lights, Globes, Shades, etc., just received and for sale cheap at the sign of the Red Hydrant, 106 Green, between Third and Fourth streets. J. CREIGHTON, Plumber and Gas Fitter.

Cloaks & Cloakings.

Will open some new styles of cloaks and cloakings Monday morning. EDWARD CERF & CO., Corner Fourth and Market. no7 d3,Su,TuATh

Cloaks and furs at M. Aron's. no7 STAT

J. T. Burghard,

corner Brook and Market streets, sells the latest style hats for ladies and children at 35 cents a piece; also nicely trimmed hats from $1 to $1 50 a piece; neatly trimmed bonnets at $2 50 a piece, after the latest Paris pattern; velvet bonnets from $4 to $8 a piece. Flowers, feathers and ribbons at less than Louisville wholesale price.

Ladies' underwear, corsets, hosiery, and gloves, at Mad. F. Lang's, No. 295, northeast corner of Eighth and Market.

A Card.

The undersigned, doctor of dental surgery, would respectfully tender his professional services to the patrons of appreciative dentistry in all of its branches, at No. 154 Fifth street. B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

The cheapest misses' and children's furs at M. Aron's. no7 STAT

Velvet Cloaks and Velvets.

We make a specialty of Velvet Cloaks and Lyons Velvets. EDWARD CERF & CO., Corner Fourth and Market. n7d3SuTuATh

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Ladies' and Misses' suits and dresses made to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, very cheap, at Mad. F. Lang's, No. 295, northeast corner of Eighth and Market.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Ladies', misses' and children's furs, an immense stock, at EDWARD CERF & CO.'S no7 d3,Su,TuATh

A fresh importation of Lyon's best cloaking velvet at M. Aron's. no7 STAT

NEW SHADES. Another invoice of the much-admired Camel's Hair Plushes will be opened again at Morris Levi's Cloak and Fur House. nov4 d3 ThFriSun

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best solesleather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

A large selection of Cloaks, Shawls, Arabs, and Furs, at Mad. F. Lang's, No. 295, northeast corner of Eighth and Market.

BARGAIN. Real Siberian squirrel skating muff and Pellerine for children, bought at the last trade sale, at the low price of $4, at MORRIS LEVI'S. nov4 d3 Th,FriSun.

An extensive variety of French Pattern Bonnets and Hats, at Mad. F. Lang's, No. 295, northeast corner of Eighth and Market.

Cheap goods in every department. Flannels, 25 cents; Canton Flannel, 15 cents; Towels, 10 cents; Hosiery, 10, 15 and 20 cents; 5 cases of Calicoes, best, 12 1-2 cents. HAYDON BROS. & CO., 142 Market St., between Fourth and Fifth.

If you want a trunk that you can throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES, the most popular medicines of the day, at Owen & Sutton's, Druggists, cor. Market and Floyd. no6 d6

Competition is the Life of Trade, and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Are Greenbacks Worth Saving?

If you think so, then save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by buying your trunks, satchels, &c., at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street. He can sell just that much cheaper than any other dealer in the West, and will sell you one trunk at the same rate he would charge for a thousand.

HAYDON BROS. & CO., 142 Market Street. Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Alpacas, Lustres, Velours, Empress Cloths and Merinoes. Silk Velvets very cheap.

New Trunk Store,

We would respectfully inform the public, and the ladies in particular, that we have opened a new store on Main street between Second and Third, No. 58, south side, where we will keep constantly on hand the best stock of solid sole leather trunks, valises, traveling bags, ladies' satchels, and in fact everything which a traveler may need, all of which we will sell at greatly reduced prices. BRENNAN & DUFFICY. oc24 sun&wed 1m

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

For cheap reading subscribe to Frank Madden's circulating library. Terms, 50c per month. sep3 76sun&tues.

Found at Last.

The choicest selections of ladies' and children's furs, also the latest styles of men's and boys' hats, at Prussner & Wellenvoss', 56 Market street, between Second and Third.

N. B.—Furs repaired on short notice. n6 d2

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Call and examine the cheap Kid Gloves in all shades—only 75 cents, at HAYDON BROS. & CO., 142 Market Street.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin. J. R. TILMAN, M. D. au18-dtf

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of C. Hagan, 114 Third street. oc28 d1m

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY, —OR— Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy25 dtf

MARRIED.

BATEMAN—PALMER—On Thursday, Nov. 4, 1869, by the Rev. J. M. Weaver, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jane S. Gates, Captain W. D. BATEMAN, of New Orleans, La., to Mrs. ANNIE L. PALMER, of this city.

New Orleans and Cincinnati papers please copy.

McCALEB—INGREM—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at the residence of Mrs. O. W. Ball, by Rev. Mr. McElroy, Mr. WM. McCALEB and Miss LIZZIE R. INGREM, both of this city.

Memphis papers please copy.

HULL—GOSNELL—On the 5th inst., at the Walnut-street M. E. Church, by Rev. Jos. ?. Malone, Mr. E. C. HULL and Miss EMMA GOSNELL, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

YOUNGER—On Friday morning, Nov. 5, Mrs. MARY, wife of Squire Younger, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 116 Jackson street, between Main and Market, on Sunday evening, Nov. 7, at 2½ o'clock.

SHREVE—On Friday, Nov. 5, at 12½ o'clock P. M., Mr. THOMAS T. SHREVE, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services will take place from his late residence, corner of Sixth and Walnut, on this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

$52,675 WORTH —OF— DRY GOODS! —AT— THOS. McSHANE'S

— pcs Gros Grain Black Silk at $1 50

— pcs Poult Sole Silks, in all colors, at $1 75.

— pcs Dress Goods at 12 1-2c.

— pcs Double-width Black Alpaca at 25c.

— pcs All-wool Delaines at 25c.

— pcs All-wool Flannels at 22 1-2c.

— Jeans at 30c.

— Arab Shawls at $5 50.

— Blankets and Shawls very cheap.

Ladies and Gents' Underwear.

Large consignment of Furs, which will be sold regardless of cost.

THOS. McSHANE,

130 Market Street, fourth door below Preston.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York.

Perfect Manhood.

Essays for Young Men on the evils of SELF-ENERVATION, with certain help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. se26 d6m

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. se25 d&w6m

TEAS.

PRICE LIST.

Good Gunpowder Tea, by the 5 lbs	$1 40
Best Gunpowder Tea, by the 5 lbs	1 [illegible]
Best Imperial Tea, by the 5 lbs	1 [illegible]
Best Oolong (black), by the 5 lbs	1 [illegible]
Extra Oolong (black), by the 5 lbs	1 [illegible]
Best Oolong (black), by the 5 lbs	1 [illegible]
Best Japan, by the 5 lbs	1 [illegible]

If not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

H. N. GAGE,

107 FOURTH ST.,

Between Green and Walnut, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc26 3m WAFSu

RELIGIOUS.

New Jerusalem Church.

SERVICE at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. every Sabbath, in the Chapel, on the north side Chestnut, between Second and Third streets.

Unitarian Church.

SERVICES at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the evening lecture "The Memory and Influence of George Peabody."

MEETINGS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Abraham Lodge (No. 8) F. A. M. is hereby called to meet at Masonic Temple this (Sunday) afternoon, Nov. 7, 1869, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Past Master T. T. SHREVE. Sister Lodges are invited to attend and participate. W. J. DUNCAN, W. M.

Tailors, Attention.

THERE will be a meeting of the journeymen tailors at Tailors' Workshop, corner Third and Market. All are invited to attend as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. Hour of meeting, 3 o'clock P. M.

Notice.

THE members of the Mutual Base Ball Club are requested to meet at their rooms on Tuesday night, Nov. 9. Business of importance. JOHN MATHEWS, Pres't.

Masonic Notice.

King Solomon R. A. C. (No. 18) will meet in Annual Communication on Monday evening, Nov. 8, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. JAS. A. BEATTIE, H. P.

G. A. R.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT, Post No. 1, will meet on Monday, Nov. 8, at 7 P. M. A full attendance is required. Regular meeting every Monday night. J. W. BARBER, P. C.

Notice.

HOWARD MUTUAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE CRIPPLES OF LOUISVILLE. The members of the above society, and those who desire to join the same, are requested to meet Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the 7th inst., at WM. SIMMS', No. 442 south side Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. n6 d2

DIVIDENDS.

Notice.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, November 1, 1869.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 4th inst. R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier. n2 d10

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAINS, &c

C. KETCHUM,

No. 72 West Main Street,

IS now offering the handsomest stock of the above goods ever offered to the citizens of Louisville and the public generally. Do not fail to call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere. Particular inducements to cash customers. n7 d8

GREAT CLOSING SALE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Books, Stationery, &c.,

At 163 Main street, formerly belonging to,

E. B. TIPPETT

Will be offered on MONDAY, 8th inst., at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE. Fixtures, Safe, Machinery, Tools, &c., at great bargains. This is a rare chance to go into the book business. See posters everywhere. THEO. HARRIS, Assignee.

Bulbs for 1870.

I HAVE just received a supply of selected Bulbs, consisting of Crocuses, Hyacinths, Lilies, Tulips, &c. Any of these bulbs may now be planted for blooming during the season of 1870. For sale at 103 Third st. JAS. T. LANHAM, Importer of Teas, &c. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7—SuA?

LADIES, ATTENTION

JUST RECEIVED—

Lace Chemisettes at $1;

Puffed Muslin Chemisettes at 75c;

Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 50;

Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 25c.

Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs at 20c.

Corsets with 48 whalebones only $2;

Embroidered Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeves; new styles;

Lace Collars;

Lace Handkerchiefs;

Fine Embroidered Table-Covers, &c.; at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store.

n7 103½ Fourth street.

Dress Trimmings.

A LARGE STOCK of Silk Gimps; A large stock of Headings; A large stock of Fringes; A large stock of Dress Buttons; A large stock of Trimming Ribbons; A large stock of Taffeta Ribbons; Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., n7 76 and 78 Sixth street.

Corsets.

A FULL LINE of D | d White and Colored Corsets; A full line of French Corsets; A full line of Glove-fitting Corsets; Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., n7 76 and 78 Sixth street.

Delaines, Plaids, &c.

200 PIECES All-wool Delaines; 10 cases Fancy Delaines; 50 pieces Empress Cloth; 10 pieces French Merinos; 15 pieces Black Bombazines. Also, Black and Colored Lusters, Plaid Poplin, and Fancy Dress Goods. Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., n7 76 and 78 Sixth street.

5 quires French Note Paper, stamped with initial, for $1 at BOCKES & SHEPHERD'S, 161 Fourth st. FriSu

LINCK'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

[EUROPEAN PLAN,]

NORTH COLLEGE ST.,

First door above the L. and N. Depot,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THIS elegant new establishment was opened to the public Oct. 11. The traveler will find there handsomely furnished rooms, an unsurpassed bill of fare, and the very finest wines, liquors and cigars. He pays only for what he orders, as the house is kept on the European plan. no6 d1m

HARDIE & ROBINSON, Commission Merchants,

And General Agents for the sale of [illegible],

No. 7 Central Block, Water Street,

SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. No charge made for storage.

References—Messrs. Todd & Richardson, Hughes, Gosiee & Co., W. A. Richardson & Son, G. W. Thomas & Co. oc13 d3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Assignment.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I have been, this 4th day of November, appointed assignee of R. B. Tippett, [illegible] ... Given under my hand this the 5th November, 1869. THEO. HARRIS, Assignee. Louisville, Ky.

To All Whom it May Concern.

I HEREBY notify all persons that I alone am the owner of Wallace's Patent Grate for the counties of Franklin, Scott, Woodford, and Fayette, and will prosecute any one found infringing on my rights. ... Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 5, 1869.

To Life Insurance Agents.

VERY liberal arrangements can be made with one or two of the best and most successful New York Companies for a few good solicitors. ... Address, with real name, Drawer No. 36, Louisville P. O.

Rio Coffee.

1,813 BAGS prime to choice new crop Rio Coffee now arriving and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., 34 Fourth street.

Mules for Sale.

38 head of extra large fat 4-year old Mules and 46 head 15 hands 2 inches 3-years old Mules, for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. R. WATERS.

Relief to Rent-payers—Chance for Homes.

SQUARE No. 4 in Portland, beautifully graded, and south of the street car road to Louisville, only a short distance, is offered and will be sold in lots of 30 feet front by 112 feet to a 15-foot alley, on truly liberal and convenient terms. ... For particulars apply to BOONE & MOORE, No. 10 Court Place, bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.

Business Chance.

WANTED, a man in each town and city to measure and sell Weather Strips and Rubber Moldings. ... Address R. E. A. BRADSTREET, Box 365, Boston, Mass. oc5 d&w3

Vinegar for Pickles.

LET no housekeeper attempt to put up pickles unless they have the Kentucky Vinegar Company's Vinegar. ... J. ALLAN BILLS, Proprietor.

Louisville Chancery Court.

M. E. Walton et al., plffs., vs. Ben. S. Griffin, &c. } In Chancery. No. 20,337.

THIS cause was referred to the undersigned, Commissioner of said Court, to take proof of and report the debts against the estate of said Ben. S. Griffin, deceased; therefore the creditors of said decedent are hereby notified to produce their claims, properly proven, before me, on or before the 30th day of November next. Oct. 28, 1869—n3 d4. THO. P. SMITH, Com'r.

Louisville Chancery Court.

T. Leahy, wife, &c., vs. M. Leahy. } No. 21,658.

ALL persons are hereby notified that we have made application to said Court, in suit No. 21,658, for a judgment empowering M. Leahy, wife of T. Leahy, to act and trade as a feme sole. T. LEAHY. M. LEAHY.

Reopening.

MR. J. T. BESANCON would respectfully inform the public that he has again opened his saloon and boarding-house, at his old stand, No. 138 south side market street, between Fifth and Sixth, where he hopes to see all of his old friends, and as many new ones as will give him a call. Having recently repaired and improved my place of business, I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to all who will give me their patronage. J. T. BESANCON.

Notice to Bridgemen.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, ENGINEER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—CARPENTERS and LABORERS to work on the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville. Wages for first-class carpenters $2 50 per day; laborers $1 75 to $2 per day. For employment apply to Superintendent of Superstructure Raising.

Hominy.

WE are agents for the sale of the Favorite Mill Hominy, and are prepared to fill orders to the trade at manufacturers' prices. Will keep a constant supply in store during the season. T. L. JEFFERSON & BRO.'S, N. W. corner Main and First sts. oc21 d13

ASTROLOGY

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

YOUNG PAUL WARING

GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER,

Can be consulted at his office, No. 22 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 TO any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in causing speedy marriages, in bringing the separated together, in causing love, in restoring stolen goods, absent friends, future husband or wife. He is the wonder of the age. He can tell your very thoughts the moment you enter his office. ... A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or NO PAY!

Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c, Gents $1. oc21 d1m

Alleghany Water.

FROM the celebrated Alleghany Springs, Virginia, the dyspeptic's best friend, for sale by the bottle, dozen, or case, by VINCENT DAVIS, Druggist, corner Chestnut and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky. I am sole agent for the sale of this water, and will fill all orders. oc23 d1m

Copper Distilled Whisky.

350 BBLS. Beall, Stiles & Co. Whisky; 30 do Mayflower Whisky; 20 do White Frost Whisky; For sale by W. HEFFERNAN, oc12 d1m 334 West Main street.

Wanted.

At B. W. JENKINS' stables, corner of Fifth and Green sts., 250 common horses and mares, also 100 work mules. The highest market prices paid.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 23, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Be it known that, for the purpose of erecting the superstructure of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, at the head of the Falls, a trestle-work has been erected over the channel known as the "Indian chute," and vessels will not be able to go through the chute. Authority for constructing said bridge has been given to the Louisville Bridge Co. under the act of Congress of July 14, 1862. According to section 5 of said act, officers and crews of all vessels, boats, rafts, etc., navigating the Ohio river, are required to regulate the use of said vessels so as not to interfere with the construction of bridges erected and legalised under the provision of this act. B. HAMILTON, President Louisville Bridge Co. sal dtf

A WATCH FREE—GIVEN GRATIS to every live man who will act as agent in a new, light, and honorable business, paying $30 a day. No gift enterprise. No humbug. No money wanted in advance. Address R. MONROE KENNEDY & CO., Pittsburg, Pa. oc21 d1m&w1

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d. jel1

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
300 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
500 bbls. Crushed Sugar.
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.
In store and for sale at very low rates.
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., 34 Fourth street. sp10 dtf

CANDIDATES.

FOR DOORKEEPER H. R.

We are authorized to announce R. A. THOMSON, of Franklin county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the next House of Representatives. au7 eod&w

JAS. R. GOLLADAY'S Twenty-ninth GIFT ENTERPRISE

Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 22, 1869.

12,000 Tickets and Every One a Prize

NO BLANKS.

Tickets can be had at W. Scott Glore's Book Store, Louisville, and at my Book Store in Bowling Green; or by mail, including $1 for a single Ticket, or six Tickets for $5.

New and Splendid List of Premiums.

One thousand dollars in Greenbacks	$1,000
Horse, Buggy and Harness	500
Fine Gabler rosewood Piano, 7-octave	500
100 tickets in first grand annual drawing, $5 each	500
Set of Chamber Furniture	200
One large Goblet and 2 Cups, solid silver coin	150
One 18-karat gold hunting-case chronometer watch	200
One Spring Wagon	[illegible]
One Diamond Ring	[illegible]
Fine suit of clothes made to order, including hat and boots	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

And a number of other prizes, consisting of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Books, Stationery, Musical Instruments, etc., valued from $1 to $50.

The above prizes will be drawn at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 22, 1869, the drawing to be conducted by a committee appointed by the ticket-holders, ... [illegible] Dealer in Books, Stationery, Pianos, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Pictures and Frames, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c., Bowling Green, Ky. n7 SuA?W1

FITCH & LINDSEY'S CELEBRATED WEATHER STRIPS (Turner's Patent, the Only Genuine Kind in Use.) Will Keep Out the Cold, Rain, & Soot.

This article is made of vulcanized rubber, ... [illegible]

FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth Street, Agents for Kentucky and Tennessee.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

LOUISVILLE EDGE TOOL COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Benjamin Edge Tools,

Tobacco and Planing Knives made to any pattern. Mill Picks, Stone Cutters' and other tools made to order. All tools warranted. Send for price list. FACTORY—Corner Seventh and Dunesnil streets. Orders and job work can be left at the

Office, No 89 Fourth Street

AT DUMESNIL & CO.'S.

WM. DAVIS. JNO. STORTS. JNO. MANGOLD. T. H. CAMPBELL.

DAVIS, STORTS, & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO W. H. DIX,

Kentucky Planing Mill

Door, Blind, & Sash Manufacturers, & Dealers in All Kinds of Building Lumber, Rough & Dressed,

Ninth Street, near Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. H. V. SANDERS, Louisville, Ky.

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS, Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,

31 Main street, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Nov. 4th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., December 4, 1869, for supplying the necessary stationery required in the Department of the Cumberland, Fourth Military District, and at this depot, for six months, consisting of the following articles, in such quantities as may be required, viz:

Letter paper, ruled and unruled.
Letter paper, half sheets, ruled as required.
Foolscap paper, ruled and unruled.
Legal cap paper.
Note paper, ruled and unruled.
Absorbent paper.
Folio post paper, ruled and unruled.
Flat cap paper.
Drawing paper, assorted sizes.
Demy paper, ruled and unruled.
Blotting paper, white, 200 lbs. to the ream.
Envelope paper.
Medium paper, ruled and unruled.
Imperial paper, ruled and unruled.
Oiled paper.
Flat note paper.
Wrapping paper.
Arnold's ink, pint and quart bottles.
Copying ink, pint and quart bottles—French.
Blue ink, pint bottles.
Carmine ink, 1 and 4 oz. bottles.
Mucilage, 4 and 8 oz. bottles.
Memorandum books, assorted sizes.
Index books, 1 and 2 pages to each letter.
Blank books, 2, 4, 6 and 8 quires.
Letter copying books.
Record books, 5 and 10 quires.
Indorsement books, 5 and 10 quires.
Letter books, 5 and 10 quires.
Letter received books, 5 and 10 quires.
Letter envelopes, white, 5x3¼ and 5½x3 inches.
Letter envelopes, buff, same sizes.
Official envelopes, white, 8, 9¼, 9, 9½, 10, 10¾ and 11 inches.
Official envelopes, buff, same sizes.
Order envelopes, white, 6x3¾ inches.
Order envelopes, buff, same size.
Steel pens, Gillott's, assorted sizes.
Steel pens, Spencerian, assorted sizes.
Quill pens in boxes.
Cards.
Office tape, pieces and spools.
Sealing wax, bankers' superfine.
Rubber bands, ¼ inch to ¾.
Lead pencils, Faber's.
Rubber erasers, assorted sizes.
Eyelets, assorted sizes.
Wafers.
Pen holders, assorted sizes.
Paper fasteners.
Paper folders.
Ink stands, glass, assorted sizes.
Paper clips.
Paper weights, assorted sizes.
Pen racks.
Sponge glasses.
Eyelet machines.
Rubber rulers, 12 to 24 inches long.
Ink stands, ivory and cocoa handles.
Wafer and pounce boxes.
Wafer stamps.
Ribbon stamps and ribbon.
Paper cutters.
Letter copying bowls.
Letter copying brushes.
Letter copying presses.

The stationery is to be delivered at this depot from time to time, as may be required by the officer in charge.

Bidders are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for.

None but first-class stationery will be accepted.

Bids must be made in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, that in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, good and sufficient bond will be given for the faithful performance of the same. Samples of ruling for books, record, indorsement, &c., can be had at this office.

Bids must be indorsed, "proposals for stationery," and addressed to the undersigned.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. A. J. A. POTTER, Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster. n4 d8

FIRM CHANGES.

Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 1, 1869.

THOS. B. OVERTON retires this day from the firm of Ray & Co. Either partner of the old firm is authorized to settle all claims due to same, and the business will be carried on as usual by the remaining partners, Samuel Ray and H. C. Mitchell, under the same style of RAY & CO.

In retiring from the firm of Ray & Co. I cordially recommend to my friends my late partners as men of energy and business capacity, in every way worthy of their confidence, and ask for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the old firm. THOS. B. OVERTON.

Dissolution.

THE firm of McKenzie & Gordon is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as heretofore by McKenzie & Burns. Oct. 6, 1869.

Notice.

MR. E. Y. Naylor has withdrawn his interest from our firm by limitation, dating from the 1st inst. MOORE, BREMAKER & CO. Nov. 4, 1869. n4 d13

TALLOW, ETC.

ESTABLISHED, 1837.

TALLOW, LARD, GREASE.

HIGHEST market price paid. No charges made for commission or drayage. Shipping blanks furnished. Quotations given upon application. Address PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati. au30 dTu&Fri6m

SPEED, MAGENS & CO., No. 73 Third St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

PLUMBERS.

HOT and cold water introduced into public and private buildings, and work guaranteed. Bath Houses and Water-Closets put up in the most approved style. Pumps of all kinds, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Bath Tubs, Washstands, Water-Closets, Hydrants, Boilers, Hose, Couplings, &c., always in store.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO., 73 Third st., bet. Main and Market, Louisville, Ky., STEAM-FITTERS.

FACTORIES, hotels, and dwelling-houses fitted for heating by Steam. Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Steam Traps, Globe and Angle Valves, all sizes, Gauge and Cylinder Cocks, Oil Cups, &c., constantly on hand.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO., 73 Third st., bet. Main and Market, Louisville, Ky., GAS-FITTERS.

PUBLIC and private buildings, store-houses, churches, &c., fitted up in the best style and on reasonable terms. Chandeliers, Hall Lights, Pillar Lights, Drop Lights, Portable Stands with hose, Pendants, Brackets, Glass Globes, shades, Cigar Lighters in great variety.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO., 73 Third st., bet. Main and Market, Louisville, Ky., WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN Gas and Steam Fitters' and Plumbers' Supplies. Goods sold at manufacturers' prices. Agents for Morris, Tasker & Co.'s celebrated Philadelphia Gas and Steam Pipe. A full stock always on hand from ⅛ to 8 inch. Also Agents for Judson's Governor Valves and Maryland Meter Co.'s Meters.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO., 73 Third st., bet. Main and Market, Louisville, Ky., DEALERS IN CHANDELIERS AND every description of Gas Fixtures, Glass, Mica, and Paper Shades, with everything belonging to the trade in full and complete assortment. oc14 eod1m

GALT HOUSE Louisville, Ky.

JILSON P. JOHNSON,

MANAGER.

Note Paper, stamped in gold colors and plain, at BOCKES & SHEPHERD'S, 161 Market st. FriSu

Masonic I. O. O. F. Goods.

PRICE LISTS NOW READY.

Address E. C. L. MUSTIN & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

Pianos and Musical Instruments.

THE largest stock and the lowest prices in this city wholesale and retail. D. P. FAULDS, 75 Main st., bet Second & Third. oc18 eod

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants,

No. 37 Natchez Street,

New Orleans, La.

Advances made on consignments.

Western Produce—Whisky Agency.

Orders solicited for the purchase of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses in car market or on plantation above New Orleans.

References—Thomas J. Martin & Son and Hamilton & Bros., Louisville. oc19 d1m

H. F. GIVEN, COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR AND General Commission Merchant,

No. 11 Union street. NEW ORLEANS.

DENTISTRY.

McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Is a preparation from the fiber of cotton. It is pronounced by dentists who know how to use it, and by those who have it in use, to be the very best material for base for artificial teeth ever worn.

Instructions imparted to dentists and practical cases of teeth made for the profession at the Dental Cabinet of DR. J. F. McCLELLAND, 181 Third st., Louisville.

DENTISTRY.

The Colton Dental Association, E. 154 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, east side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for extracting teeth, and have administered it to over 30,000 persons without an accident. Improvements in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and see specimens. B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And Manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

R. H. ELIAS' GRAND DISTRIBUTION —OF— $98,000 Worth —OF— Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Store Fixtures. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH,

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Courier-Journal.
SUNDAY AND MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7 AND 8.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.
Scandals.

The sensational plays of the Boucicault school, while illustrating certain phases of English life, are rather overdone. A play which will give us a true picture of American life of to-day, and which will embrace among the dramatis personæ some of the most striking of the characters brought to the surface by the present condition of society, would certainly make a hit. Boucicault, in London Assurance, gives us several characters that may be seen any day in London. The coming drama should give us some of the people on the stage that are the legitimate result of our national and social laws. There is no difficulty about models; the country is full of them. Take Corbin, Fisk, Horace Greeley, Butler, Grant, or Boyd (Mosby's man.) Take Mrs. Mary Major Dr. Walker, Miss Anthony, Olive Logan, Rev. Olympus Brown, or any other well-known person, put them on the stage with old Mr. and Mrs. Shoddy, Miss Shoddy and young Shoddy, and you have all the elements of a good play, the plot and all.

II.
"Plaidies."

The fashionable world of London has gone wild this season over plaids. Tartan dresses, neck-ties, cloaks, brooches, in the McDonald, McGregor, Stewart, McPherson, McKenzie, MacLean and Farquharson colors, ornament the shop windows for miles along Piccadilly, Fleet street and Holborn. This invasion of the clans does not come, as one might naturally suppose it would, "frae Scotland's borders," or even from Inverness, poetically termed the "Capital of the Highlands," but from that other gay capital, whose laws in respect to fashions, unlike those of the Medes and Persians, alter with every moon, and are only too eagerly obeyed—brilliant, fascinating Paris. The warm, bright hues of these tartans seem very inviting as cold weather approaches and Dame Nature dons more and more sombre suits of russet and brown. The combination of colors in the Stewart, Macgregor, and Murray plaids is so pretty, picturesque, and universally becoming to all womankind, that they will enjoy immense popularity until the mysterious power behind the throne decrees that tartans shall no longer be worn, when one and all of these Scotch favorites will be exiled to their native heaths, there to adorn the persons of humble shepherd folk who loved them before they found favor with the great world, and will wear them long after it has wearied of them.

III.
Painters.

There is probably no department of art in this country in which there is as much mediocrity as painting. We have scores of artists who work faithfully and study hard; many of them have had the best advantages in Europe, and yet the number that have produced any real work of genius is remarkably small. Healy's heads of men and Sully's portraits of women, and some of Elliot's and Kellogg's, are worth having, but the great majority of portrait painters spoil more good canvas than they paint valuable pictures. Those artists who have made a specialty of mountain scenery seem to have caught some inspiration from the grandeur of their subjects, as is the case with Bierstadt, although his "Vesuvius" has rather a stiff, mechanical look. Leutze, who might be classed as of the German-American school, was very successful in a few instances, and had he lived longer would have doubtless developed still greater talent than is shown in his "Washington Crossing the Delaware" and the "Emigrant Train Attacked by Indians." Some of Washington's works, for instance "The Death of Dalano," show marked power, yet a certain crudeness. One of the most beautiful paintings by any American artist is the head of a Circassian slave by Kellogg, which was formerly in the private gallery of James Robb, Esq., the eminent banker of New York. We have developed some first rate talent in drawing and etching, as seen in the sketches of Ehninger, Darley, Key, Whistler and Eastman, but we cannot claim as yet that America has produced any artist who will rank with the best English, German, Belgian or French painters.

IV.
A Home for Newsboys.

There are in this city some thirty or forty little fellows who eke out a precarious existence by selling newspapers. Some few of these combine the shoe-blacking business with their regular occupation and thus make a few extra cents when not crying their papers. Some of the boys have homes, such as they are, to go to at night, where they are protected from the inclemency of the weather, while others sleep in all sorts of places where there is warmth to be had, and eat about in spots and places. They perform their morning ablutions at the pump and negotiate their breakfasts around the market-houses. Now here is a field for practical philanthropy. These poor little creatures who are growing up in ignorance, vice and rags, might all be provided with regular food, clean beds, and comfortable clothing, by a house being taken, fitted up with cots, supplied with provisions, and furniture and a matron placed in charge of it to give any boy of good character or who is trying to do right, a supper, a bed, and his breakfast that may apply, charging him a small sum therefor, and thus relieving the accommodation of the suspicion of charity, and, at the same time, doing the boys a benefit. Those that had no homes or had been abandoned by their parents could live at this house altogether instead of sleeping about town on doorsteps and in alleys, as many of them do now. These newsboys' homes are now in practical operation in all of our principal cities, and have been the means of shielding many of these little street Arabs from hunger and cold. In some cities several churches of the same denomination have banded together and organized them, the ladies and gentlemen taking an active interest in them. It is to be hoped that now, upon the eve of what may be a severe winter, some benevolent soul will take this matter in hand and establish "The Louisville Newsboys' Home."

V.
Musical.

Speaking of amateurs, an English writer says "that, while they are all wearisome, the ladies are the more endurable, for they are more up to their work." Schneider gets one hundred and ninety-two thousand francs for ninety-six representations in Great Britain. Gilmore, the jubilee man, is hunting singers in Europe for the Boston market. Liszt is working on Saint Stanislaus, Le Baptisme du Feu et de l'Eau, and a cantata in honor of Beethoven, to be sung in Weimar on the hundredth birth-day of that great master. Mr. Albert Weber, of New York, offers to be one of a number who will give twenty-five thousand dollars to erect a concert room in New York. Jenny Lind is to appear in London in her husband's oratorio of "Ruth." Wagner's music has reached Italy. Offenbach's "La Princess de Trebizonde" is to be brought out in Paris this winter. Verdi is amusing himself by writing a comic opera. A music hall for the instruction of the Eton boys has been added to that celebrated school in England. Theodore Thomas, the accomplished leader of the great orchestra in New York, is a self-educated musician, a man of talent and merit, and, although only thirty-four, has an enviable reputation at home and abroad. He has done much to elevate the standard of taste in this country. Faust has been produced in Russian at St. Petersburg. The orchestra which performs Wagner's "Rheingold" is one hundred and twenty strong. Mehlig, a new pianist of great force, is coming to this country. Carlotta has been very successful so far. Her style of singing lacks the warmth of her sister Adelina's method. Her tones are good, but the music of her voice is frozen; there is not a vestige of passion in it. Auber, at eighty-five, is writing a scene for Patti, Nilsson, Sass, Cabel, and Carvalho to sing. Joe Jefferson's favorite recreation, next to fishing and hunting, is humming plaintive songs and accompanying himself on the piano.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Ilma is singing in Paris.

Greeley is a Universalist.

Prince Frederick William is parsimonious.

Washington has an Oldest Inhabitants' association.

The Crown Princess of Prussia is a Colonel of dragoons.

Wallack is to appear at his own theater in "A regular fix."

Hildebrand has named his youngest son George Washington.

Greeley worked like a beaver, and succeeded in damming himself.

The new Paris executioner is making a collection of the skulls of those he has beheaded.

Wendell Phillips was an efficient stumper, during the late campaign, for prohibition in Massachusetts.

The Seventy-first New York regiment is a miscellaneous affair. It has just elected Harry Rockafellar Colonel.

Madame Anna Bishop, in her late tour round the world, encountered adventures as romantic as Robinson Crusoe's.

At his recent wedding, the Prince of Monaco published an amnesty; and the official journal, reporting both, was beautifully printed on satin paper.

Carlotta Patti is about to be married to Ritter, the pianist—"one of the most insignificant looking men ever manufactured in any civilized country."

W. H. Aspinwall, August Belmont, Marshall O. Roberts, and Samuel Blodgett will permit the public to visit their private picture galleries this winter.

Deacon Benjamin Farnum, of West Concord, N. H., who lost the greater portion of his crops by the late flood, has become insane over his troubles, and has been carried to the asylum.

The Chicago Times says Pere Hyacinthe has been a miserable failure in this country because he did not land in Chicago. "He will return to Europe," it says, "a broken-down man."

A World deduction: "The position which the French Emperor may assume in the coming session of the Legislature will depend very much upon where his rheumatism happens to catch him at the time."

John Russell and his wife, of West Concord, have been married 72 years, and have 47 grandchildren, 54 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. Mr. Russell is 99, and does not wear spectacles.

Patrick O'Toole, a lad of 15, has sued the managers of the New York House of Refuge for $10,000 damages because he was kept in a close room on insufficient food, caught the itch, and became much debilitated.

A Connecticut inventor has patented a head-rest attachment for church pews, intended to support the head of the worshiper when so inclined. All Christendom may now sleep comfortably during the sermon.

The latest trick played in Paris upon hack drivers is by an invalid on crutches, who, on arriving at his destination, desires the driver to go and inquire for some person. If the driver undertakes the benevolent mission when he returns he finds his vehicle non est.

In order to make clear to its readers why Madame Parepa-Rosa's voice may be better, though perhaps not louder, than those of other singers, a Chicago writer remarks that "guinea hens, crows and screech owls, are all loud, but are not remarkably pure singers."

A New York reporter detailed an "interview" on the prospects of the election with a Bowery rough, who addressed him as "young feller," and treated him with contemptuous superiority. The reporter seems to have been rather proud that any notice was taken of him.

The people of Abyssinia are so well aware of the great loss which their country has suffered by the death of Theodorus, that they have begun to venerate him as a saint. The German missionaries in Abyssinia report that thousands of pilgrims visit his grave, where a number of miracles are said to have occurred.

Knoodle, a Marylander and a protege of Postmaster General Creswell, has the contract for forage for the Washington military district at prices alleged to be much above the bids of several other responsible bidders. The P. M.'s protege is not the only noodle who has a good thing under "the best government."

A New York politician, addressing an enthusiastic crowd, excitedly declared that the principles of his party were "as old as the stars and unchanging as the moon." The sentiment was rapturously received, but next day the speaker was advised to look into his Shakespeare: "O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon, that monthly changes in her circled orb!"

Mr. Sims Reeves, a favorite tenor in New York, carries the privileges of his class to a point or two beyond the regular mark. The other evening he was playing in an opera where two of the chorus singers made a "hash" of their music. He waited at the side scenes and struck a blow at one of the vocalists, "sending him spinning," and gave the other "a lift with his foot as he was going off."

The lady leader of a Sunday school choir in Deer Lodge, Montana, lately started the tune of "Marching up Zion's Hill" on so exalted a pitch that none of the little voices could reach the upper notes. At the close of the first verse this young lady turned to the superintendent of the school and inquired, "How is that for high, anyhow?" and then calmly started the tune on a lower key.

It is said Bismarck has lost much of his influence in German politics. Should this assertion prove true, says the Herald, we fear that King William of Prussia is becoming indifferent to the glory of Sadowa, and that the Pope has overslaughed the Great North German Premier in the matter of that new Berlin carpet for the Vatican, and that Napoleon knew all about it, which is, perhaps, the worst of all.

Wm. Andrews was married to Miss Adele Oscanyan, daughter of the well known Turkish lecturer, a few days ago, on Staten Island. The bridegroom was born in the Sandwich Islands, while Miss Oscanyan's birthplace is the city of Constantinople. Miss Oscanyan's toilette was exceedingly rich and beautiful, and she was conceded to be the prettiest bride of the year. The New York Sun styles the wedding "the meeting of the antipodes."

A World reporter formerly employed in a City Council is in Madrid taking short-hand reports of the debates in the Spanish Cortes. The speeches usually commence with "Senores Deputados," and are made by Senor Becarra, Senor Navarro y Rodrigo, and numerous others. "Bravo, bravo," does for applause, and appears quite frequently in parentheses in the blood-letting speeches of the "treacherous Spaniards."

A monument is to be erected to Lord Elgin in the cathedral of Calcutta. It is described as consisting of an enameled cross in color upon a slab of serpentine marble, above which is placed a slab of polished granite, containing four groups of figures cast in bronze, representing scenes in Canada, China, Jamaica, and India. At the upper portion of the slab, in the center, is a bust of Lord Elgin in white marble.

The Troy Times has the following about Gen. Wool, now lying dangerously ill: "The distinguished patient is fully conscious of his situation, and realizes the fact that at best he has but a short time to live. When he was first seized with illness he remarked that this would be his last sickness. 'Oh, no, General,' exclaimed one of his attendants; 'you will recover and be with us many years yet.' 'No,' said the General; 'this is the last flickering of a lamp that has long been burning.'"

Paul de Cassagnac, the fighting editor of the Paris Pays, uses the freedom of the new press law perhaps more outrageously than any of his contemporaries. Apropos of Sainte-Beuve's death, the Pays takes occasion to abuse the academician's friend, Prince Napoleon, among other things accusing him of being an "independent feeder," who dined on "Good Friday, pelting the Savior with sausages, and strewing Golgotha with bones just picked" at some unholy orgy at the house of M. Sainte-Beuve!

Lucy Stone has been lecturing in Boston, and the Advertiser thus refers to her: "She never puts off the robe of her womanly refinement. It is much to be regretted, for the sake of decency, that not all the women who strut their brief hour on the lecture platform are made after this pattern. For Mrs. Lucy Stone will make five converts in an evening where a dozen are lost to her cause by the brazen hoyden or noisy scold who delights in flaunting her unwomanliness in the face of astonished audiences." Who the Dickinson can the Advertiser mean beside Mrs. Lucy?

A St. Paul paper says: "Some years since, a lady, who had been a teacher, married a missionary and went to India. Among other acquaintances, she met a gentleman connected with the British army. In her possession were pictures of several friends and acquaintances in this State, which she exhibited to this gentleman. One of the pictures was of a Miss Jennie Shaw, of Lakeland, Minnesota. It pleased him so well that he at once opened a correspondence, which finally culminated in an engagement. Last February he arrived here, and immediately went over to Lakeland to visit his affianced. Both were so well pleased that a marriage between them was consummated in a few weeks."

There is a professor in the University of Bonn who is a bold man. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says he recently ventured to lift up his voice against the practice indulged in by the most of his pupils, of wearing their hair in matted locks flowing over their shoulders. This displeased the students, and they went at midnight to howl at the professor, who was just then getting into bed. Instead of recanting, the professor put his head out of the window and treated his pupils to a few homely truths. He told them he had lately visited England, and seen that at Oxford and Cambridge youths combed their hair and were none the worse for it. Furthermore, that Oxonions and Cantabs managed to abstain from gashing their faces with rapiers in absurd duels and from making a habit of getting drunk with beer; and that nevertheless, he found them much more scholarly and more civil than the gentlemen he had the honor of addressing. Then he shut his window and the students withdrew to their homes.

Captain Hall, the Arctic explorer, has returned, and is now at home in Cincinnati. He brings, as among the results of his five years' residence in the Arctic regions, the most interesting intelligence in regard to the death of Sir John Franklin and his companions, and conclusive proof that none of them ever reached Montreal Island. He saw natives who were the last to look upon Crozier and his party. He also brought with him the remains of a young man who belonged to that ill-fated band of explorers, and also various relics of the explorations. Captain Hall brought home with him an Esquimaux family—E-bier-bing, the husband, thirty-two years of age; Tuk-oo-li-too, the wife, thirty years of age, and Pun-ny, a little daughter, three years of age. The husband, whom the Captain christened "Joe," is quite communicative, and speaks our language with freedom and ease. Captain Hall has prepared a report of his last expedition, addressed to his friend, Mr. Grinnell, of New York, which will soon be given to the public through the press. He is by no means tired of exploration, and will deliver a series of lectures between now and next spring, when he proposes to start anew and push his explorations. He regards his experience of the past ten years as invaluable to him as a preparation and aid in the future.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

The Great Whirlpool at the "Pot"—How it Bewildered an Old-time Flatboatman—Its Terrors Now Annihilated—The Work at the Suck.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1869.

One of the most notable obstructions upon the upper Tennessee river has been what is called the "Pot," which was peculiarly annoying because it was only dangerous to navigation during high water, when the other obstructions had ceased to exist. The Pot was a whirlpool caused by points of rock jutting into the river and producing cross currents, and the higher the water the fiercer the whirl. In very high floods nothing could pass the whirl, and its vortex was large enough to engulf the largest of the river boats. In ordinary high water its passage was very difficult and dangerous, while at common boating stages a flatboat would be carried round and round by the current and a steamboat found much trouble in passing through.

HUMORS OF THE POT.

Some amusing tales are told in reference to this locality and the troubles of the early navigators here during the palmy days of flatboating. It is related of an inexperienced flatboatman, who was going down the river in those days, that one dark night he saw a log cabin on the shore, from which proceeded the sound of music and dancing. Being of a jovial disposition, he tied his boat and went in to take a drink.

He was urged to stay and spend the night, but pleaded an anxiety to be on his way, though he didn't mind taking another drop or two to cheer him on his voyage. So he untied his boat and pursued his course. In about ten minutes he came, as he thought, to another log cabin where they were having, if possible, a still more joyful time than at the one where he had taken a few drinks a little while before. He did not get off this time, as he did not believe in drinking between drinks, but continued to journey on for ten minutes or so more, when lo! another scene of revelry appeared.

A LIVELY COUNTRY.

"Well," he soliloquized, "this here is a mighty lively country. I believe I'll go and see this frolic."

As he entered, he thought he recognized some faces that he had seen at his last stopping place, but as they were so near together he supposed they had just come over on a visit; and so our navigator imbibed pretty freely with them to a renewal of friendships, and again pursued his voyage, pleading a want of time, as before, for his excuse in declining other invitations to stop all night.

At regular intervals of ten or fifteen minutes he passed two or three more log cabins, whence the inspiring sound of the fiddle and the cheering clinking of bottles were borne to his ears. But he felt too tired to stop again, and so remained reclining on his boat in stupefied amazement; while as he journeyed along all night there came to his ears continually broken snatches of the Fisher's Hornpipe, Old Dan Tucker, and the Irish Washerwoman, and his wondering eyes beheld at every quarter of a mile a log cabin where the liveliest kind of a frolic was going on. At length morning dawned, and he saw on the shore a cabin whose proprietor was just going down to the river to wash his face, looking very much as though he had been up all night indulging in dissipation. Him he hailed:

"Hullo, stranger! was you on a frolic last night, too?"

"Yo 'd think it," was the reply.

"Well, I'll be dogoned if this aint the liveliest country I have ever saw! What State is this, stranger?"

"Tennessee, Marion county."

"Tennessee, hey? Marion county? Well, it are a merry un. Stranger, it just beats everything I ever seed in all my born days. I was raised up here in Jefferson, where they are some on frolicking, but this here just knocks the center plumb out of that. Why, stranger, I've been traveling down this river all night. I must have come thirty miles at least, and I'll be durned if there wasn't a cabin every half mile, and the biggest kind of a frolic going on in every one of them, whisky, and fiddlin', and dancin' till you couldn't rest. It's just the dogonedest, liveliest country ever I seed!"

By this time the owner of the cabin had finished his ablutions, and stood attentively regarding him.

"What did you say you was raised, stranger?"

"Up here in Jefferson, on the French Broad. It's a mighty fine country, stranger, but it can't hold a candle to this."

"Well, you wasn't made for a traveler, that's certain! Any man that'll quit a crowd like we had here last night, to go floating round and round on this cussed Pot, instead of sticking like a man to his whisky and dancin', can't look to get on much in the world. How far did you say you come last night?"

"Thirty miles, if it's a foot."

"And how many cabins did you see with frolics going on?"

"There must have been a hundred, sure."

"Well, I will be dogoned! Stranger, you didn't travel half a mile last night. The only cabin you saw was this here one of mine. You come ashore twice, and took some mighty good horns of whisky and apple brandy, but they warn't enough to make a man so drunk as you must have been to make a hundred cabins outen this un."

NOT SO LIVELY A COUNTRY AFTER ALL.

A light began to dawn upon the vision of the voyager from the French Broad.

"Have I just been floating round and round here all night?"

"You just have."

"Stranger, come aboard here, and take a drink of old peach, and then lend me a hand to git out of this. It ain't such a d——d lively country after all!"

This was in the old times, which will never come back again, and the discomfiture of this unlucky flatboatman can never again be the fate of other voyagers on the Tennessee river.

THE "POT" NO MORE.

The terrors of the Pot have been annihilated, and now, thanks to the skillful execution by Mr. J. H. Dennis, the contractor, of the well-devised plan of improvement made by Col. W. E. Gaw, the Superintendent of the Improvement of the Tennessee River, this famous whirlpool exists only in the memory of old river men.

THE PLAN OF THE IMPROVEMENT

consisted simply in cutting down the point of land which projected into the river and caused the deflection of the current so that the water could have a free passage in a direct line when the river was up. At the time of the recent rise the work was not quite completed, but I learn from Mr. Brown, who has resided at this point for 30 years, and who may, for aught that I know, be the proprietor of the identical log cabin which so impressed the gentleman from the French Broad, before alluded to, with the liveliness of the country, that at the recent rise the river was 13 feet above low water mark. At this stage the "Pot" has hitherto been a serious obstruction, and for any person to attempt to cross the whirl in a canoe was certain death. But so effectual were the labors already expended at this point that, Mr. Brown informs me, there was not the sign of a whirl during the high water, and that a canoe could be safely paddled anywhere about the Pot.

Such results are, of course, highly gratifying to all who have the improvement of the Tennessee river at heart, and who appreciate the magnitude of the interests involved in its opening to navigation throughout its whole length, as they are calculated to inspire confidence in the complete success of the entire undertaking.

THE SUCK.

The work at the Suck is also making good progress, although owing to the greater difficulties encountered at this point (the work of excavation being required to be carried four feet below low-water mark, instead of three feet above it, as at the "Pot"), the ultimate results of the improvement are not yet apparent, neither can they be until the work is completed, because the obstruction here is a bar of huge bowlders, contracting the water way, and making the river resemble a mill-race, and as long as enough of the bar remains to act as a dam the removal of the remainder does not produce its proper effect. The work of excavation under water is done by a dredge, but dredging gravel and sand, when, as here, the gravel stones weigh two and three or even seven tons each, is rather trying to even the strongest machinery, and frequent breakages have necessitated many temporary suspensions of the work for repairs.

Something more than two-thirds of the amount required to be taken from the bar has already been excavated, but the season of high water is now too close at hand to warrant any expectation that the work will be finished this season, but by the first of September next, the Suck, as an obstruction to navigation, will, like the "Pot," be numbered among the things that were.

Then, if Congress will only provide for the construction of a canal around the Muscle shoals, a few years will witness the growth of such a commerce on the Tennessee river as few of the tributaries of the Mississippi have ever borne.

T. B. K.

THE CROPS IN OCTOBER.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The great agricultural lesson of the season inculcates the necessity of draining and thorough culture. It is not an exaggeration to estimate the reduction this season, from the alternate drowning and scorching of farm crops, at two hundred millions of dollars. Reports from drought-parched regions declare the crops "in fair condition on lands well worked," and that the effect of the heat was "aggravated by want of cultivation as dry weather set in;" that on drained soils, properly cultivated, fine crops were obtained, while on wet or undrained lands, and fields neglected or half cultivated, a failure was imminent. The crop returns of Great Britain (where the early season was similar to ours) enforce the same lesson, though a far smaller proportion of British lands are undrained or poorly cultivated.

CORN.

The general apprehension of serious failure in the corn crop of the more northern States has been materially modified by the sunny weather in September and exemption from killing frosts up to October 1st. Early frosts in some portions of the Eastern and Middle States checked ripening and left the frosted fields in an immature and damaged condition; but the injury is comparatively slight in extent and limited in area. As a whole, the crop has had an unusually favorable maturing season, resulting in a very gratifying amelioration of the prospects for a supply of this important staple; yet a full crop—which should not be less than 1,150,000 bushels—can by no means be expected. When the harvest is over and local estimates are completed, the aggregate will attest a moderate yield, yet an ample sufficiency for all the wants of the country.

West of the Missouri the corn crop is unusually large, the estimated increase in Kansas being 38 per cent.; in Nebraska, 33; Missouri, 7. These, with California, Texas and Florida, are the only States in which the crop is in average condition. Aside from the difference in area cultivated, which is naturally increasing year by year, the comparison with an average crop is made as follows: Illinois, 87 per cent.; Indiana, 81; Ohio, 86; Michigan, 76; Wisconsin, 75; Minnesota, 90; Iowa, 94; Arkansas, 99; Tennessee, 88; Kentucky, 78; West Virginia, 85. In parts of the South the condition of this crop is worse than in the West; in Virginia, 64; North Carolina, 74; South Carolina, 54; Georgia, 83; Alabama, 92; Mississippi, 98; Louisiana, 93. In the Eastern States the figures range from 64 in Maine to 96 in Massachusetts, in New York, 83; New Jersey, 77; Pennsylvania, 86; Delaware, 76.

WHEAT.

Had the spring wheat been equal to the winter, the whole crop would have been enormous. Throughout the South, the yield is unusually large and the quality excellent. Tennessee, Mississippi are somewhat less conspicuous sharers in this improvement than other States in that section. In Illinois, the counties reporting an increase equivalent to ten per cent. or more are almost without exception in the southern part of the State, below the latitude parallel—the winter wheat region, three Calhoun eight-tenths of a crop or less are, with one or two exceptions, spring wheat counties. Indiana grows a larger proportion of winter wheat, and, consequently, has this year produced a much better average yield than Illinois. Many of the counties return high figures. Among those giving not less than eleven "tenths" are Owen, Johnson, Fayette, Franklin, Bartholomew, Brown, Daviess, Lawrence, Jennings, Ripley, Ohio, Jefferson, Washington, Dubois, Pike, Gibson, Spencer and Harrison, compactly located in the south; Fountain, Warren, White, Cass, Clinton, Madison, Delaware, Blackford, Adams and Wabash, in the central belt; and Lake, Porter, Kosciusco, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange and Steuben, in the north.

Ohio, another winter wheat State, exhibits a remarkable increase in nearly all the wheat-growing counties, conspicuously in a belt of about two tiers of counties near the Ohio river, from Monroe and Washington in the east to Warren and Hamilton in the west, and in the central and northern sections, between Fairfield and Lorraine, and Logan and Mahoning, while in the extreme northwest equally favorable results are shown in Ottowa, Lucas, Henry, Wood and Putnam.

Wheat is quite variable in quality, much of the winter variety being superior, and some of it in the West injured by wet weather or lodging. Spring wheat did not generally mature so perfectly, and much of it in the Northwest was injured in the shock or destroyed by floods. Complaints are made in some localities of disappointment in the yield in threshing.

COTTON.

The area of cotton cultivation was increased last spring fully sixteen per cent. More than a million of acres were added to the cultivated area. Fertilizers were liberally used in the Atlantic States, and improved implements were to some extent employed. These facts were taken as sure indications of a large crop. As the season progressed, serious drawbacks appeared. It cannot be denied that the loss by drought has been severe in the Carolinas and Georgia, greatly reducing the yield on all upland soils of medium depth and quality, causing the blooms and young bolls to fall, stopping the growth of the plant, and forcing into too early maturity the more advanced bolls. In Arkansas and other portions of the southwest the plant was also injured by very hot weather in August. The caterpillar and boll-worm committed depredations in some sections, destroying here and there half the crop of a county; but their ravages were by no means general. Almost universally the later pickings will be greatly reduced in quantity, and the picking season will be over unusually early, except on plantations short of labor.

Detailed and complete estimates of the aggregate yield have not yet been calculated. There is no reason to believe, from an examination of the October reports, that the preliminary and conditional estimate heretofore made, of 2,750,000 bales—the only one made this season, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding—can be exceeded. In the next report will be given a detailed summary of the yield, after final reports are received and carefully examined.

OATS.

Rarely has there been a better season for oats than the present, very few of the States returning a less increase than ten per cent., and some giving thirty or thirty-five per cent. The quality is generally superior. The Excelsior oats sent out by the Department have everywhere succeeded admirably, and have usually maintained their character as the heaviest grown in the United States. The grain distributed weighed fifty-one pounds to the bushel, and in its product the weight is maintained in a remarkable degree. The cool wet weather of the spring and early summer were favorable to this crop.

RYE.

This minor grain crop has scarcely held its own in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and some of the Southern States, but has yielded abundantly upon an increased area in most of the States, particularly those upon the Atlantic slope.

BARLEY.

An attempt has been made, with a fair show of success, to enlarge the production of this grain, and terminate the scandal of its importation. The increase is estimated at 14 per cent. in Indiana, 11 in Ohio, 9 in Michigan, 10 in Wisconsin, 26 in Minnesota, 7 in Iowa, 20 in Nebraska, 28 in Kansas, 22 in Missouri, 37 in Kentucky, 7 in Pennsylvania, 20 in New York, and 14 in New England. The quality is generally good.

BUCKWHEAT.

This crop is less than an average, except in the New England States and in the North-western.

POTATOES.

The season has been too dry for either kind of potatoes in the South and on the Atlantic coast to New York. New England generally has a good crop, and it is unusually good in the West, with the exception of Minnesota. The product of sweet potatoes is manifestly decreased.

TOBACCO.

The condition of this crop is not favorable to a large production. About two-thirds of a crop is expected in Maryland and Virginia, and not exceeding nine-tenths in Kentucky and other portions of the West.

SORGHUM.

The condition of sorghum is comparatively low in most of the States. The moisture and coolness of the early part of the season were unfavorable to growth and to the development of the saccharine element in the plant.

FATTENING CATTLE.

A slight increase is reported in the aggregate numbers of fattening cattle, as well as in their average condition. Some of the States fail to maintain a full average, among which are New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Illinois.

"GAB."

Sound Sense About Long Speeches.

BY L. J. BRADFORD.

One of the most difficult attainments that a public speaker is called on to secure is a knowledge of the proper time to close a harangue. Many a man has injured a good cause, by not knowing when to stop. A man who thinks his own voice the most musical instrument in the world is very apt to become a bore of the first water. If speakers would close their efforts just at the point when they discover their auditory is delighted, they would be much more effective than they are. Where one speech is too short a thousand are too long. A few words fitly spoken have a prodigious effect, but a torrent of words is a calamity. If orators would but take it for granted that men can understand some portions of a subject without encountering a tempest of logic, and confine themselves to what is essential, they would have more influence over auditories.

We have frequently looked on long suffering crowds of persons with mingled feelings of amazement and admiration. It is false to say there are no Jobs now-a-days. We have seen hundreds of them together, standing in uncomfortable places by the hour, and listening to speeches from the lips of men who seem sent into this world to consummate that great plan of human torture in the furtherance of which gnats, musquitoes, fleas, and sand-ticks are employed. Had Job been subjected to such a test, his patience would certainly have given way. But American crowds, more patient than Job, will listen and really seem pleased while they are suffering the acutest torments that healthy flesh and blood are liable to, namely: the infliction of a speech which not only has no point, but, what is much worse, seems to have no end. A long and dry speech is truly a great calamity to any community that, for its sins, is called on to hear it. And so it happens that speeches are for the most part long in proportion as they lack sense, sentiment, wit, pathos, logic, and all the other elements of a good enjoyable speech. Moments passed in hearing such a speech do not fly away on angel wings. That old gentleman, father Time, seems to fold his wings on such occasions, and his feet are so afflicted with gout or some other malady that they are unable to help him along, and the old fellow comes to a dead halt.

Of all vanities that of a very long speech is least bearable. That a man should pride himself on his power to oppress, stupify, and torment his neighbors and friends, is certainly very strange. In churches it often happens that a dispensation of poppies may be happily avoided at the moment when it begins to be very troublesome, by a victim's leaning his head on the pew and escaping into a profound sleep. But at public meetings, those occasions when men seem to take most pleasure in torturing others, a fellow has no such resource. He cannot get a nap, and if he gets fidgety and in the agony of his pains calls out to the speaker to have mercy on him, he is nudged by some of his neighbors and lectured on the wo-begone subjects of decency, decorum, and propriety. We know some men who, on the principle on which a burnt child or a singed cat dreads the fire, cannot be induced to go and hear "public speaking." They have by far too tender a regard for their auriculars for that. Some of these satisfied people do not go to a public meeting more than once in a decade, and when that rare occasion is past they solemnly resolve that they will never repeat the indiscretion of attending another public meeting. One of our acquaintances who had for years resisted all the importunities to go and listen to the "eloquence" of politicians got so far astray from propriety during the progress of the revolution of eighteen hundred and forty as to go to a public demonstration, at which he got wedged into the center of a vast crowd and was unable to extricate himself. He was compelled to hear a speech over three hours long from an "orator" whose voice seemed to be a concert of such sounds as might be contributed by a frog with a bad cold, a raven in a fit of jealousy, and a bevy of jay birds in hot dispute. Our friend survived the calamity, but has not been near a public meeting since.

☞ Sir Henry Bulwer writes of St. Beuve to the Temps. He gives his testimony "to the character of a man who, during a period in which we have seen the alternating triumphs of the most opposite opinions, was able to preserve that remarkable impartiality which reconciles the love of liberty with the horror of disorder. It is rare to find in the same person a knowledge so extensive and of such depth, together with wit so moderated, yet so brilliant."

☞ The Prince of Wales, the heir to the British Crown, ran great risk of being killed the other day. He was on his way to Scotland by the limited mail train, when one of the carriages got off the line of rails. The Prince was jerked against the roof of the car he sat in, and has received several wounds about the head, and it is said by a passenger who was on the train that his royal Highness had a very narrow escape of his life.

☞ A clergyman in New York took a $5,000 wedding fee last week.

FRENCH REVENGE.

Poisoned by a Bouquet.

[The Petit Mars. Illais.]

Mlle. L—— is a young but already celebrated actress at Paris, where her youthful talent has completely eclipsed the reputation of a rival singer. Every performance was a triumph for the former, and a crushing defeat for her rival, who had hitherto ruled as prima donna of the theater. The splendid and unmistakable superiority of the younger cantatrice kindled in her soul a spirit of hatred and vengeance, which she was resolved to gratify at any price. She was one of those dangerous syrens whose carefully elaborated charms have an irresistible power, and, as all know, is a university city, and it was not difficult for a determined woman like her to find some young fool romantic enough to risk anything for her blandishments and become her tool and instrument. The youth whom she pitched upon for this post was a young student from Venice—that town of mysterious plots, assassinations, and poisonings. He was of noble birth, of easy fortune, and was connected not merely with the lay aristocracy, but numbered among his kinsfolk high dignitaries of the church. However, M'lle —— knew how to choose her man. Once in her net, the young man lost all conscience and honorable feeling, and by gradual steps this she fiend brought him to a pitch of bewildered love that for her sake he would not hesitate at a crime.

The season for her vengeance was well chosen. At every performance her successful rival gathered a perfect harvest of flowers, wreaths and bouquets, flung to her by enthusiastic admirers, and amongst these offerings it was noticed that one, composed entirely of moss roses, was always repaid with a smile and acknowledgment of extra gratitude. This particular bouquet was usually thrown at her feet after a well-known cavatina in the opera then performing every night. Usually the young singer fixed this nosegay in the corsage of her dress, after drawing new inspiration from its delicious perfume and new courage to resist the petty annoyances inflicted upon her by the faction of her rival.

Well, it chanced on one evening, as soon as her enemy had matured her scheme of vengeance, that the accustomed bouquet was of larger size than usual; in the middle was a tuft of green leaves representing the heart of a flower, while the roses formed the petals. Its unusual size and arrangement prevented the singer from placing it, as usual, in her dress, so she held it in her hand, while she bowed her acknowledgments to the public, and, then passing it to one of the company, begged her to put it for her in her dressing-room, and the opera proceeded. The curtain fell, and the singer hastened down to her dressing-room, rather surprised not to see her maid awaiting her, as was her custom, at the entrance. She opened the door, and, starting back, gave a cry of terror, for the girl was lying on the floor insensible, if not dead. Her cries of alarm soon brought plenty of company to the spot, and the unfortunate servant, at length beginning to show signs of life, was placed on a couch. No one could tell what had happened to her, or noticed a bouquet of flowers which lay trampled under foot in a corner of the room. While they were endeavoring to restore the apparently dying girl, a gentleman burst into the chamber, his features haggard with anxiety, and crying out "The bouquet! the bouquet!" in a voice almost suffocated by emotion. All made way for him, for he was at once recognized as Dr. M——, the medical attendant of the prima donna. "It must be Providence that sends you here, doctor," said the latter. "See in want a state we are."

But he, without paying any attention to her words, still repeated, "The bouquet! the bouquet! where is it?" When he saw, however, that Mlle. L—— was apparently only suffering from alarm at the state of her servant, he turned his attention to the latter, but still asking for the bouquet. This mysterious exclamation, so obstinately persisted in, was a riddle to all those present; but, at length, some one noticed, for the first time, the bouquet lying on the floor, and handed it to the doctor. He clutched it eagerly. "What value do you attach to this bouquet, Doctor?" said the singer. "This bouquet, Signora," replied he, "is a poisoned one." All recoiled, with amazement, at these words, and the singer, escaped, as it were, by a miracle, from the death which had been destined for her, had scarce time to reflect on the horrible mystery which was being revealed, when the curtain rose and she was obliged to appear in her part. She came on the stage, pale even in spite of her theatrical rouge, her heart agitated by a terrible anxiety and her mind beset by the thought that the king of terrors had brushed her lightly with his wing, mistaking his destined victim. She sang, however, with her wonted brilliancy, but her voice was full of a feverish excitement, her eyes glittered with unnatural fire, and her acting was at times distracted, yet strikingly picturesque. The public, attributing these effects to the inspiration of the part, applauded their favorite with enthusiasm, and when the curtain dropped on a perfect ovation for the fair singer she ran to her room scarcely knowing what she had been singing and quite unaware of her brilliant success, and there learned the terrible truth. It seems that Dr. M., while sauntering through the corridors between the acts, had noticed the young Venetian student in a solitary part of the theater, and the expression of his countenance struck the physician as something unusual. The singer who had been forced to yield the first place to her gifted successor had half opened the door of her box, and the young man, as he passed by her, grasped her hand with a peculiar expression, muttering half aloud these words: "The deed is done, she is dying." "Was it by the bouquet?" said the actress. The doctor observed the young man nod affirmatively, and then retreat hastily, as if fearful of being seen in communication with the speaker.

By a sort of inspiration the truth flashed upon the physician—for the rivalry and jealousy of the two singers were well known. He rushed to the side scenes and there found, as we have narrated, a woman apparently poisoned by a bouquet of flowers, but the unhappy victim was not Mlle. L——, for whom the fatal blow had been destined.

The fatal bouquet was taken possession of by the police. Its contents being analyzed were found to contain a subtle and most deadly poison. The guilty pair have been arrested, and this operatic tragedy has naturally produced an extraordinary sensation in Paris.

ADDRESSES.

The Etiquette of the Day.

[From Harpers' Bazar.]

There is an evident tendency with us democratic Americans to supply our want of authorized distinctions with titular appellatives, which have no warrant beyond the impudent assumption of those who take or the flattering courtesy of those who give them. The titles which distinguish rank in the army and navy, and are of obvious use, are the only ones recognized by American law. The "Excellencies" and "Honorables" so profusely distributed among the numerous successful aspirants for popular favor are, whether given to the august chief magistrate of the republic, or the illiterate alderman's assistant of the lowest municipality, equally without sanction.

These unauthorized titles are used with the profusion with which they are bestowed. While in most of those countries where social distinctions are recognized by law, it is considered good breeding to avoid the frequent repetition in conversation of the titles which mark them, in the United States the various denominations of fanciful rank are heard in every phase.

The ordinary "Sir" and "Madam," to one of which we all consider ourselves more or less entitled, are uttered with a frequency and an emphasis which though evidently intended to be courteous, would be regarded in England as impolite. We seem to have borrowed our manners in this respect from the French, who lose no opportunity of announcing the "Monsieur," "Madame," and "Mademoiselle," and by whom every *garcon de cafe* and cook's scullion is honored with one of them. Our English relatives avoid the repetition of the "Sir," "Madam," and "Miss," except when they desire to express a certain degree of coldness or severity, and a sense of superiority or inferiority. Servants, they say, must always remember their "My Lords" and "My Ladies," their "Sirs" and "Madams," and their "Masters" and "Misses," and gentlemen as carefully forget them.

The professional title of "Doctor" of medicine is never omitted, for the obvious reason of the advantage to him to whom it belongs, and to others of having it as widely known as possible. The "Doctors" of divinity and of civil law, though the purpose may not be so easy to explain, are generally spoken of and to by their titles, which however, should not be very frequently repeated in a conversation addressed to themselves.

"Judge" has been greatly vulgarized by its indiscriminate use and application in America, though never heard in England, where those who are draped in the ermine are honored with the title of "My Lord" (*melud;*) and any man of taste entitled to it would consider himself, doubtless, more honored by a breach of ceremony in this respect than by its observance. While in the performance of his functions and during his tenure of office, it may be useful and appropriate that the judge should be called "Judge;" but when off the bench permanently, there can be no motive for retaining a title to be bandied about with the contemptuous familiarity of a nickname. "Governor," "Mayor," "Chancellor," and other civil denominations should likewise be restricted in use to the duration in office.

Though it may not be good-breeding to repeat too frequently in conversation with people the titles which may distinguish them, it is deemed courteous to give them all they can claim on the back of letters addressed to them. The President of the United States, and Ministers to foreign countries, of different grades, have generally the prefix of "His Excellency" to their names. For example, it is usual to write, "His Excellency, General Ulysses Grant, President of the United States," or simply, "His Excellency the President of the United States of America." "The Honorable" is given to the Judges of the Supreme Court, the various members of the Cabinet, of the Senate and House of Representatives, the chief officers of the State government, executive, legislative and judicial; the mayors, aldermen, and more particularly to the assistant alderman of the most corrupt municipalities, to a lower depth than which we may be spared the necessity of descending. "The Right Reverend" is inscribed on every letter to a bishop of whatever denomination he may be, and "The Reverend" in all addresses to the clergy. "The" is an essential part of these inscriptions of honor, and should never be omitted.

The collegiate or university distinction of Doctor is never properly written in full as an address, but is thus inscribed: "John Smith, Esq., M. D.;" the "Rev. Jabez Poundtext, D. D.;" the "Right Rev. Boniface Ignatius, Episcopus, S. T. D.;" "Timothy Smart, Esq., LL. D." It is no compliment to those who have have earned the title of "Doctor" to give it indiscriminately to every horse drencher and starved apothecary. The titles "A. B." and "A. M." are never added to the superscription of an ordinary letter. "Parson" is a good English word, but it has been so vulgarized and made a word of contempt that no clergyman is disposed to answer to it. It can only be respectfully used now a-days thus associated: "Parson of the Parish."

Every male person in this country feels himself entitled to have the "Esq." at the end of his name; and any one who pretends to exercise his discretion in the use of it must do so at his own peril. Your Irish Bridget of the kitchen never fails to confer upon her dear Patrick of the stable yard the "Esq.," and, with a superabundant generosity of honor, gives him the prefix of "Mr.," and, if she can write at all, will thus write him down: "Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Esq."

There are some people who are so generous of rank that they bestow it not only on the husband, who may be doubtfully entitled to it, but also on the wife, who certainly is not. Thus we may occasionally see the inscriptions, "Mrs. Doctor," "Mrs. Right Reverend," "Mrs. Governor," "Mrs. Professor," and "Mrs. Honorable." These are of course inadmissible to polite society, though they find some warrant in German usage, which divides the smallest titular honor of the husband with the wife, and thus we have Herr Kuchenfresser Grossmaul, scullion of the first cook to the Grand Chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Pumpernickel, having Mrs. Kuchenfresser Grossmaul, scullion of the first cook to the Grand Chamberlain to the Grand Duke of Pumpernickel. Those women who, in these latter days, have made good their right to be useful in the world, and fairly won their diplomas of theology and medicine, can justly claim to be distinguished by the titles which belong to them. We must, of course, therefore, write: "Mrs. Dr. Blackwell," "The Rev. Miss Brown."

It is not uncommon in this country, in addressing a married woman, to give her her Christian name—thus: "Mrs. Mary Smith." This is not the practice of the English, who always prefix the husband's Christian name—thus: "Mrs. John Smith." When the married woman is married to the eldest male member of the family, or is the only one of the name, she receives merely the title of "Mrs. Smith;" while each of the others are distinguished by their husband's name—"Mrs. Peter Smith," "Mrs. James Smith," etc. Whenever the wife of the eldest dies, or, becoming a widow, marries again, the wife of whoever may be next in age succeeds to the honor of nameless. The Christian name must be given to all but the eldest of the unmarried daughters. She is "Miss Browne," while her sisters are "Miss *Jane* Browne," "Miss *Rebecca* Browne," "Miss *Araminta* Browne." When all are addressed or spoken of together, we say, "The *Misses* Browne," and not "The *Miss Brownes.*"

In very formal letters it is usual to write in the third person, and then the various titles, "His Excellency," "Mr.," "Mrs.," and "Miss," are used. In more familiar epistles it is proper to write in the second person, using "Your Excellency," "Right Reverend Sir," "Reverend Sir," or "Reverend and Dear Sir," "My Dear Madam," "My Dear Sir," "My Dear Miss Smith," but never "My Dear Miss" only. The "my dears" may be omitted where the intimacy does not seem to to justify them, and, as a general rule, young unmarried women should be addressed in the third person. In the address at the beginning of a letter, and in the courteous expression at the end, it is better to adopt the conventional phrase of the day. It is, for example, safe to keep to the words, "Respectfully yours," "Your obedient servant," "Yours truly," and make no attempts to rival the humorous felicities of Charles Lamb's epistolary endings.

All such abbreviations, in speaking of persons, as "Doc," a "gent," an "M. C.," a "reverend," a "reb," "Mr. A.," "Mrs. B.," "Mr. G. Smith," "Mrs. H. Smith," and nicknames like "Prex," "Dominie," "Prof.," and all others, are inelegant, to say the least, and the usage of which people fastidious of manners and in language are careful to avoid. "The Governor," "The old man," or "old man," or "old lady," applied to one's father and mother, are not only vulgar, but irreverent. Your people should carefully eschew them, and take care to give their proper titles not only to their parents, but to all other persons who are their superiors or elders. They must never speak of these as "Smith," "Brown," or "Jones," but give them their conventional prefixes of "Mr.," "Mrs.," and "Miss."

A SICKENING REVELATION.

Shocking Scenes in the Rural Almshouses of New York—How Lunatics are Chained and Poor People Starved.

Mr. C. L. Brace, the philanthropist, has written a letter to the New York Times calling attention to the horrible barbarities in the treatment of the insane poor still existing in the country almshouses of New York State. He refers to the revelations made by the committee appointed by the Legislature two years ago for the Inspection of Charities, and says:

"One member of this commission, Dr. Hoyt, in one of his first visits to a country almshouse, discovered in a close, filthy, dark cell, an insane pauper woman, smeared with blood and filth who had just given birth to a child, whose father neither the keeper nor the woman knew.

"She had been cast in there as a pauper lunatic, left about without care among adult males, idiots, and lunatics, and the result happened to be witnessed by the Commissioner himself. Nor was this the only instance. Repeatedly in these houses of misery the Committee discovered that the poor, witless women were corrupted or beguiled by the ruffians, or vagabonds, or follow-lunatics and idiots with whom they were left. A strange, abnormal, hideous race—the offspring of idiocy and lunacy—seems springing up as the fruit of some of our pauper administration in rural districts.

"Among these abodes of suffering the committee found over two hundred lunatics bound with ropes and chains, as criminals might be treated; often in dark, verminous cells, filthy to the last extreme, a number of them, even the women, naked, and all in destitution, dirt and misery difficult to conceive. Yet every one of these unhappy creatures, under a skillful system, such as that of our best asylums, would have been associating peacefully with others, or have occupied their room, clothed in a calm mental condition.

"The most terrible instance of the effect of this almshouse life was detailed to the writer of this by Dr. Hoyt. Some sixty years since a respectable woman, with a child of about five years of age, was suddenly reduced to poverty, and sent by the authorities to the almshouse in Cortland county. The almshouse life gradually degraded her womanhood, and she remained there a pauper. Her child grew up a healthy young woman, also a pauper in habits. She gave birth in the almshouse to illegitimate daughters. These, again, grew up like their mother and grandmother. In due time they had respectively two and three children, also illegitimate. So ingrained had the wretched, depraved, dependent life of the almshouse become in them, that wherever these women or their children were sent they turned up soon in the poorhouse, and were either returned or went back themselves to the Cortland County Almshouse.

"When the Commissioner visited this institution he found all three of these last generations paupers and prostitutes."

As for the remedy of the dreadful state of affairs, Professor Dwight, in his paper read before the Social Science Association the other day, proposed a more active inspection by a committee authorized by the Legislature; another proposition is that the poor house be taken out of the hands of the local authorities and put under State control; while Mr. Brace proposes "the entire doing away with and extermination of these houses of sin and misery."

The details of his plan are as follows: According to the statement of Dr. Hoyt there are some seven thousand persons in the rural almshouses outside of New York and Brooklyn. Of these seven thousand, over twelve hundred are children who could be provided for in the orphan asylums of the State; another large number is made up of idiots, insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and otherwise diseased persons, who could properly be maintained in the various asylums of the State. Still another considerable proportion are composed of able-bodied, idle vagrants and "revolvers," both men and women, who ought to be put in public work-houses to earn their own living. After all these deductions there would remain, according to Dr. Hoyt's estimate, only some six hundred paupers who would be the legitimate subject of the rural almshouses. These could be then reasonably placed out in private families, where they could be more healthfully and economically taken care of than in any public institution. If the county paid but a small sum per week, the relatives and friends of these unfortunate persons would be quite ready to take care of them.

MOSBY.

He Ventilates Boyd and Canby.

[From the New York Sun, 4th.]

Mosby, of Confederate memory, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is supposed to have come to this city to escape William H. Boyd, the spurious Sheriff of Fauquier county, Va. The difficulty between the two men arose from the fact that Mosby insisted that Boyd, who has since sold out his office, should give ample security for the discharge of its duties. Mosby, moreover, maintained that, according to the laws of Virginia, Boyd had no right to his office, and was liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for attempting to act as Sheriff without legal qualifications. He moreover holds that Boyd, in declining his challenge, invoked the statutes of the State merely to shield his cowardice. In accepting his summons to the field of honor Boyd would not have disqualified himself from holding office under a military appointment, inasmuch as the only oath required by military law is the "iron-clad" obligation.

BOYD A DEFAULTER.

Mosby says that Boyd is a defaulter to the State of Virginia for a large amount of revenue collected and not accounted for, and that he has sold his office to Hume, the former Sheriff, whom Gen. Canby displaced because he could not take the iron-clad oath. The result of imposing the iron-clad oath, Mosby thinks, is the placing in office of rascals and incompetents. Native citizens, he says, of respectable character, are not eligible under that restriction, as all in some way were connected with the rebellion; but they frequently purchase the right to the proceeds of the office from the loyal incumbent, and perform its duties as deputies.

WHO ARE DISLOYAL.

Every Southern man, Mosby says, is considered disloyal by those in authority, no matter how consistently he accepts the results of the war, and the State is made a penal colony by the present Administration, on account of the numbers of scamps that are sent there. A sufficient recommendation of a man to Gen. Canby is, that he is from the North, whether lately escaped from Sing Sing or not.

BUTLER AN ANGEL OF LIGHT.

Mosby thinks Gen. Butler an angel of light in comparison with Canby, who, among other acts, appointed one Morton, of Palmyra, New York, Judge of the Fredericksburg District, a man who had not lived six weeks in the State, and who last year was expelled from the bar of his district for defrauding widows and orphans.

WHY MOSBY IS HERE.

Mosby disclaims any imputation of being in New York on Boyd's account, and says that he is trying to raise money for the development of his marble quarries in Loudon and Fauquier counties. He is desirous that Northern men of good character should settle in his State, and he adds that all Virginians have the same wish. He accepts the failure of the Confederate cause, and now seeks only the material prosperity of his State. He returns next week to Warenton, Va., where he resides.

☞ A "settled aversion" is the latest ground for divorce in Indiana.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1869.

The week closes without any perceptible improvement in the close working of the local market. The banks have been, by every great discrimination, able to do a good deal to satisfy the more pressing wants of their best customers. Twelve per cent. may be considered the average rate in discounting. Real estate paper is selling at about good figures for this season of the year.

The November Debt Statement.—The monthly statement, put forth by Mr. Secretary Boutwell, has been time and again shown to be, by profound jugglery, prepared for the express purpose of deceiving the public. With a half dozen different kinds of bonds, interest paid and accrued interest, gold in the Treasury, and gold certificates, the Secretary is able to play the tricks quite successfully. The manipulations of the figures are remarkable, and the statements have long since ceased to be of any special value except to those who, like Boutwell, make use of the repeated errors to advance their private interests. The New York World, in commenting upon the November statement, says:

The official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the legerdemain of adding accrued interest, deducting railway bonds, crediting himself with accrued interest on the bonds he has lying in the Treasury, and similar little games, figures up a nominal decrease of the debt amounting to $64,203,000 since March 1; but the actual decrease is only $[illegible]. If he had paid off $64,000,000 of the debt in any shape, his claim that he had reduced it to that extent would be a good one; but he has only juggled with it. He has altered the shape of some of the items, and is elaborately carrying on the ridiculous farce of making the Government pay interest to itself upon what he pompously calls the "sinking fund" and "other coin-interest bonds purchased." There are 134 millions of these and sixty-four millions of bonds in the Treasury. It is true, but that what of it? Fifty-four millions of it are due now for accrued interest; and it is easy to imagine a case in which a sudden emergency would require the expenditure of the whole of the balance. In such a case, where would the boasted decrease of sixty-four millions since March 1 be found? Most probably the whole of the forty-six millions held to await the pleasure of Congress would again be thrown on the market, and the country would find itself deeper in debt than it was a year ago. When the debt begins to be actually paid off, its reduction will have begun, and not before.

Gold—Opened in New York at 127⅞, then steadily declined, reaching at 12:30 P. M. 126⅜, and closes this evening at 126⅜. The gold brokers are filling the demand for gold at an advance on the usual figures, doing this because of the scarcity of gold and silver coming in.

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	......	126⅜
Silver halves and quarters	123½	
Silver dimes	118	

Exchange—The buyers of Eastern exchange were out in fair numbers. We could hear of none of the banks being anxious to sell. The prices remain about the same as when last reported, but they may be considered a shade firmer.

Government Bonds—We could hear of nothing doing in Government bonds beyond a few small and unimportant trades. The prices of the various issues as well as their fluctuations are given below.

Five-twenties, 1862	116¾@117¾
Five-twenties, 1864	114 @115
Five-twenties, 1865	113¾@115¼
Five-twenties, new issue	113¾@115¼
Five-twenties, 1867	114¾@115¾
Five-twenties, 1868	114¾@115¾
Ten-forties	113 @116
Cy 6's	106¾@107¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	117¾	117¾	117¾		
" '62	117¾	117¾	117¾		
" '64	115¾	115¾	115¾		¾
" '65	115¾	115¾	115¾		¾
New issue	115¾	115¾	115¾		¾
" '67	115¾	115¾	115¾		¾
Coupons, '68	115¾	115¾	115¾		¾
10-40s coupons	115¾	115¾	115¾		¾
Cy 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾		¾

Local Bonds and Stocks—Have been, in the majority of issues, quite dull. In some single instances the sales have been both large and good. The Nashville Railroad stock has shown great activity, and is of rapid sale. The market offers bonds of any variety at fair prices. Some few bonds were forced, which sold very low.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	120	@121
National Bank, second	99	@100
National Bank, Planters'	95	@97
National Bank, City	95	@97
Bank of Kentucky	92	@101
Bank of Louisville	93	@95
Merchants' Bank	115	@116
Commercial Bank	78	@79
Northern Bank	115	@116
Citizens' Bank	114	@115
People's Bank	110	@111
Farmers' Bank	100	@103
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	100	@101
Falls City Tobacco bank	90	@91
Masonic bank	98	@99
Security bank	98	@100
Louisville Insurance Company bank	109	@111
Farmers' bank	115	@118
Western Insurance Company bank	95	@96
German Insurance Company bank	120	@125
Gas Company stock	135	@137½
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	97	@98
L. & F. R. R. (common)	40	@45
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	75	@80
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	79½	@79¾

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	73	@75
City for bounty, 6 per c	73	@75
City for school purposes, 6 per c	73	@75
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	73	@75
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c	73	@75
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 per c	73	@75
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76	@77¾
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	73	@75
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	74	@75
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	74	@75
Water-work bonds, 6 per c	74	@75
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	94	@95
" second issue, 6 per c	76¾	@77¾
" third issue, 6 per c	76	@77
" fourth issue, 6 per c	74	@76
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	74	@75
" new, 6 per c	74	@75
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	91	@92
" new, 7 per c	79	@80
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	84	@85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	85	@86
" (L. & br.) 7 per c	92	@94
" (M. br.) 7 per c	85	@86
" con'd mort., 7 per c	87¾	@88
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	83	@84
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	85	@86*
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	85	@90*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	88	387
Butter, pkgs	30	62
Bacon, casks	12	104
Bacon, cs	64	80
Bagging, pcs	421	173
Bale Rope, coils	30	56
Cement, bbls		647
Cheese, pkgs	311	409
Candles, bxs		231
Coffee, bgs	18	140
Corn, bu	687	185
Coal, bus		1573
Cotton, bales	425	580
Dried fruit	151	14
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	473	280
Feathers, bags	33	
Eggs, bxs and bbls	3	3
Flour, bbls	98	1088
Furniture, pkgs	197	449
Hides, bdls	488	10
Hay, bales	546	43
Hogs, head	874	
Horses, head	72	52
Iron, pig, tons	28	3
Iron, & steel, bdls and pcs	571	904
Lard, tcs	7	9
Lard, kegs	177	194
Malt, sks	200	17
Merchandise, pkgs	771	1683
Mules, head	99	79
Nails, kegs	198	847
Oats, sacks	60	
Offal, sks		22
Potatoes, bbls	151	341
Pork, mess, bbls		
Rags, bales	77	102
Rice, casks		7
Sugar, hhds	21	3
Sugar, bxs and bbls	11	117
Salt, bbls		232
Seeds, bags	5	55
Shingles, no	65000	33000
Tobacco, hhds	18	53
Tobacco, boxes	57	631
Whisky, bbls	409	566
Wheat, sacks	373	
Wool, sacks	27	22
Woodenware, pkgs	347	373

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was very quiet to-day, and holders are not offering stocks, anticipating an early advance in quotations. Receipts continue light. The sales at the six auction warehouses for the first week of the current tobacco year amount to 278 hhds, as follows:

Pickett House	98
Farmers' House	44
Ninth-street House	26
Boone House	28
Louisville House	55
Planters' House	46
Total	278

The sales to-day at five of the warehouses amounted to only 17 hhds, as follows:

The Louisville House sold 5 hhds: 3 hhds lugs from Taylor and Christian counties, at $8 55, $7 70, $8 75. 2 hhds common leaf from Monroe county at $9 30 and $9 50.

The Ninth-street House sold 2 hhds: 1 hhd lugs at $8 30, 1 hhd Barren county shipping at $9.

The Pickett House sold 2 hhds: 1 hhd lugs at $8 80, 1 hhd Breckinridge county at $11 50.

The Boone House sold 3 hhds: 1 hhd Adair county lugs at $9 25, 1 hhd Green county medium leaf at $10, 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $9 50.

The Planters' House sold 1 hhd Henry county lugs at $8 10.

Messrs. M. Rader & Son, of New York, in their circular of Nov. 1st, say:

The effect of the financial disturbances of the latter part of September has continued its baleful influence on trade in general during the past month. This, with advancing freights and lower rates of gold, restricted purchases for export very much, as holders in general showed no disposition to reduce prices in proportion. The home trade was more active, as usual at this season, having taken 2,500 hhds., mostly in large lots, for fine cutting, prices ranging from 11 to 18 cents; for export, 2,000 hhds. were taken, with the exception of one large sized parcel, mostly in small lots. Contract buyers were the principal takers; several hundred hhds. of dry Missouri and Kentucky were bought for Ireland. The high stand of common grades has stopped an active inquiry for them, and factors, although desirous of selling out before the winter sets in, state that they are prevented from making sufficient concessions to enliven a demand. In view of the smallness of stocks in our markets, and the very unfavorable news received from some sections in the West, that the uncured new crop has been badly injured in the barns by the late severe frosts. We have seen a few samples of the new crop; one from the Clarksville section is mixed, but contains some very good leaf; some from the Mason district are rather narrow and bony; it is, however, much too early to pass judgment. Quotations nominal.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

Flour—A fair trade has been reported during the week. The local trade has purchased with usual liberality and transactions for shipment of considerable magnitude have been reported. Sales to-day amount to 730 bbls of the various grades, the market closing dull. We quote:

Fine	
Superfine	$4 00@4 50
Extra	4 50@5 00
Extra family	5 00@5 50
A No. 1	5 50@5 75
Fancy	5 75@6 00
Rye Flour	7 00@7 25
	6 00@6 25

Wheat—There has been very little doing in wheat during the week, and the market closes dull. Receipts are unimportant, and prices range from $1@1 05 for red and amber, and $1 10@1 15 for white on arrival. It is believed that prices have touched bottom, and that for those who are able to hold at present prices there is money.

Corn—Is quiet. Old corn is in light supply, and the demand is confined to the local trade. Prices are quoted at 80@85c on arrival for ear, and shelled in bulk. New corn from wagons at [illegible].

[illegible] commands supply, and is in good demand. Old ear corn is selling from store at 85c.

Oats—Rule steady at prices that have prevailed for several weeks. Receipts are moderate, and sales are made on arrival at 48@50c from store and depots.

Rye—Is in light demand, and commands 90c on arrival for prime. We note sale of 200 bushels No. 1 at 80c from store.

Barley—Is steady. Prime fall and spring barley from stores, at 90c on arrival, and from 95c to $1 10 from store.

Malt—Is in good request and steady. We note sales of 300 bushels rye malt at $1 25, and 500 bushels barley malt at $1 25. We quote at $1 25 to $1 30. Corn malt at 85@90c at $1 50.

Louisville Grocery Market.

The market is reported, comparatively, active, and dealers are doing a fair business. Louisiana sugar and molasses are in fair supply at 11@12c for fair to prime. We note sales of 30 hhds at Havana at 14@14½c.

Refined Sugars—Are steady, and have undergone no particular change during the week. We note sales of 50 bbls various grades, within the range of the following quotations:

Hard standard	
A's	15¼@15½
B's	14¾@15
Extra C	14¼@14½
Circle C	13¾@14
Yellow	13½@14

Island Sugars—Are in good supply and prices are quietly unchanged. We note sales of 25 hhds Porto Rico and Demerara and 80 bbls of the various grades at our quotations. We quote Cuba at 12@13c; Porto Rico 12@13½c; Havana at 13@14½c, and Demerara at 12@13½c.

Coffee—Is in fair demand, and stocks in the hands of dealers are fully equal to the requirements of the market. Sales to-day amount to 127 bags Rio at 20@22c for common to strictly choice grades. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	23 @23½
" prime	22½@23
" fair	22 @22½
" common	20½@21½
Java	30 @31
Laguayra	24 @25

Molasses and Sirups—Are steady and in fair demand. We continue to quote New Orleans molasses at 80@85c for common to choice. Sirups range from 80c for common to $1 25 for choice.

Louisville Hog Market.

The weather to-day was favorable for slaughtering and several houses were engaged. Receipts to-day amounted to some 1,900 head and found ready sale. Prices ranged from 9½ to 10c for medium to choice grades. Packers are in a quandary as to the future of the product, all seeming to agree that at present prices for hogs there can be no profit in the business. The probabilities are that as soon as dealers ascertain the stocks of most pork must recede, and farmers and feeders who rush their hogs to market as soon will be likely to make more money than those who hold, anticipating higher quotations. We append the operations of the various houses as reported up to this evening:

	Killed to-day.	Killed previously.	Total.	In Pens.
F. Leib	1,016	1,731	2,747	70
Owsley & Co.	340	400	840	
O. W. Thomas &Co.	350	2,071	2,421	700
Hughes, Gosiee & Co.	350		350	
Duncan, Floyd & Co.		1,562	1,562	30
T. J. Martin & Son		1,853	1,853	
	2,056	8,327	11,136	830

Louisville Provision Market.

Transactions in provisions during the past week have been of less than usual importance, owing to the light stocks of old meats held by dealers. So far there is but little bulk meat offering, and this at prices which compel buyers to restrict their purchases within the narrowest possible limits. When the packing season shall have so far progressed as to afford liberal stocks, it is fair to assume prices will recede to a point more in accordance with the values of other commodities of prime necessity. If this is not realized, we apprehend the demand will be limited. We note sales to-day of 20 casks clear bacon sides at 20c; 8 casks shoulders at 15½c. Lard is steady, with sales of 45 tierces at 17½c. 75 kegs are at 18½c, 18 hf casks do. full cured, at 14c, 10 hf casks bulk bellies at 18c; 17 casks bulk clear sides at 17½c. Pork is steady at $31@31 50.

Louisville Cotton Market.

The market so far this season has not assumed much importance. Receipts have been light and sales correspondingly limited. The season so far marketed here has brought highly satisfactory prices. The demand is fair, and receipts find quick sales at prices which compare favorably with New York, as also with quotations from other markets. We note sales to-day of 8 bales good ordinary at 23½c, and small sales middling at 24½c; low middling at 23¾c and good ordinary at 23c.

Middling	24½c
Low middling	23¾@24c
Good ordinary	23@23½c
Ordinary	22½c

Louisville Clothing Market.

The market has been quiet during the week, though several parties were here buying their first stock for the winter. While there is no decline in leading staple goods, there is quite a disposition to close out lines of heavy goods at prices below what they brought during the heavy season. This is usually the case at this season of the year, when manufacturers are making their arrangements to commence operations for the spring season. We have no change in the prices to note, more than what we notice above. Demand regular and fair for the season.

Louisville Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

Bagging—The demand continues in excess of the ability of manufacturers and dealers to meet promptly, and prices continue to rule firm at 27@27½c for 2-lb Kentucky. Stocks of light weight are exhausted and quotations are nominal. India bagging is quoted at 26@26½c.

Rope—Is in fair request with sales to the trade at 7¾@7⅞c, and in jobbing lots at 7¾@8¼c for coils and half coils.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

Report of auction and private sales, at stables of B. W. Jenkins, corner Fifth and Green streets, Saturday, November 6, 1869:

Sorrel horse $28, gray horse 115, yellow mare 77 50, bay mule 150, sorrel horse 120, brown horse 115, gray mare 80, bay mare 51, pair mules 300, sorrel horse 120, sorrel horse 120 50, brown mare 47, black horse 120, bay mare 135, bay horse 120, bay mule 75, brown mule 100 50.

Shipments South, 78 horses and 34 mules.

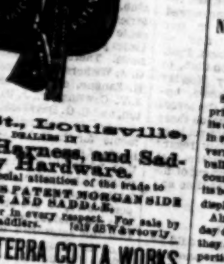
The following are the sales made by Elias Levi at his daily auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market streets, for the week ending November 6, 1869:

Black horse $32, bay horse 33, mule 96, bay horse 27, black horse 45, gray mare 52 50, bay horse 73, wagon 28, set harness 10, wagon 8, gray horse 300, bay mare 23, bay mare 44 50, gray mare 34, bay mare 37, bay horse 50 50, black horse 135, bay horse 65, sorrel horse 30, bay horse 30 50, wagon and harness 25, sorrel mare 22, sorrel mare 55, black horse 27, brown mare 100, black horse 37 50, gray mare 40, mule 45, gray colt 30, wagon 85, wagon 140, gray mare 40, bay mare 32, bay mare 50, wagon 7, sorrel horse 30, brown horse 20, bay horse 27 50, bay mare 90, gray horse 31.

The following are the sales made by Alexander Owens, at his daily auction and sale stables, on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, during the week ending November 6, 1869:

1 bay mare $64 50, 1 brown mare 26 50, 1 brown horse 23, 1 black horse 10, 1 sorrel mare 48, 1 gray mare 42 50, 1 bay mare 34, 1 brown horse 215, 1 bay mare 18, 1 bay mule 75, 1 gray mare 16 50, 1 yellow horse 15, 1 black mare 42, 1 black mare 70, 1 roan mare 80, 1 yellow horse 30. Private sales made this week $30. Shipped South on the Nashville road 80 head of stock.

HARBISON & GATHRIGHT



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I also manufacture Plaster Stucco Work, such as Centerpieces, Running Ornaments, &c., of the latest styles, and execute orders promptly.
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PAREIRA BRAVA,
A Certain and Specific Remedy for
Calculous Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female.
Prepared with Great Care and Skill by One of the Most Eminent Chemists of the Country.
Superior to Any Preparation of Buchu Ever Offered to the Public.
This highly concentrated extract is carefully made by displacement, without the use of heat, from the best Buchu leaves, combined with Pareira Brava, Juniper Berries, and Cubebs, and is offered to the public as a safe, sure, and speedy cure for all derangements of the bladder, kidneys, &c.
The common method of extracting the properties of medicinal herbs, roots, &c., by heat is now known in many cases to injure, if not entirely destroy, their efficacy. By careful displacement with the proper menstruum, I have avoided this error, and have been enabled to produce an extract so concentrated that the dose, though small, contains more of the properties and virtues of the drugs than other preparations of the same kind on the market. It contains all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves greatly increased in efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.
Its good effects are immediate, and the patient is encouraged to persist in its use in chronic cases until a cure is effected.

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IS A PREPARATION OF
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As a Diuretic it is Unrivaled, Cheaper in Price and Better in Quality than any Extract Buchu in the Market.
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PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,
[Successors to Wilson, Peter, & Co.]
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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—OR—
SANTONIN LOZENGES
The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.
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ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.
Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.
Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Contra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.
Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity; and very often in combination with other elements unknown to the physicians, and often hazardous in their nature.
My purpose is to present to the medical profession this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges formed.
The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.
To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.
These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin; the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.
C. H. WINTERSMITH.
Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.
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Santonin Lozenges,
Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.
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[illegible] Line [illegible]
FARE, $8.50 [illegible]

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MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.
ON and after NOVEMBER 22, 1869, trains will run as follows:
[illegible timetable]
TRAIN No. 1 connects at Humboldt with trains for New Orleans and all points Southwest, and at Nashville for Chattanooga and all points Southeast.
TRAIN No. 2 connects at Humboldt with trains for Mobile, New Orleans and all points Southwest. Does not run to Nashville.
TRAIN No. 3 connects at Nashville with trains for Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, and all points Southeast. We connect at Humboldt with trains for Columbus, Mobile, New Orleans and all points Southwest.
Sleeping Cars on train No. 1 run through to Humboldt and Memphis, and on Train No. 3 through to Nashville.
Sleeping Cars on train No. 3 run through to Humboldt and New Orleans without change.
Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at [illegible] A. M. for Lebanon, Stanford, Crab Orchard, Mt. Vernon, Somerset, and all points in Southeastern Kentucky.
Richmond accommodation leaves Louisville at [illegible] P. M. on arrival of train from Louisville.
Bardstown Accommodation train leaves Louisville daily at [illegible], stopping at all way stations with stages for Fairfield and Bloomfield.
Trains No. 2 and 3 run daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.
ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J. M. & I. R. R.
[illegible]
May 3, 1869—[illegible]
ROMAINE SCOTT, General Supt.

MEDICAL.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,
104½ Fifth street, [illegible] Court Place, [illegible]
[illegible]
Galen's Head Dispensary.
Office No. 70½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,
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ESTABLISHED 1855, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs [illegible]
[illegible]
Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address
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☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, GAULT & CO., Market st., bet. Ninth and Tenth sts., Louisville, Ky.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by [illegible] & O'BRIEN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

COOPER, W., Portrait Painter at Hogan's, 130 Main street.

DORN, [illegible] & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JONES, R. H.—Tobacco Manufacturer, No. [illegible] south side Market, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 169 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STANSBURY, proprietors, No. [illegible] Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORNN, Prop'rs.

LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MRS. FITZGERALD'S Millinery Warerooms, 88 Fourth st., bet. Chestnut & Walnut.

McELFATRICK, J. B., Architect, No. 146 Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 78 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

LAWYERS.

JOHN L. ROBARDS,
Attorney at Law
HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.
oc19 deod6m&weowlm*

TH'S. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.
BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE..........KENTUCKY.
WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.
sed dtf

REMOVAL.

Removal.
DR. LUNSFORD P. YANDELL, Jr., has removed his office to the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, up stairs; entrance on Sixth street. Residence on Chestnut, 1 door above Sixth. sel1 3m

Louisville Lock Factory.

Manufacturers of Locks, Bell Hangers, and Dealers in Hardware, &c.,
(JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO),
91 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson sts.
au18 W&Fly&dlm

KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY.
GIBSON & HEMLER,
MANUFACTURERS
Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, Combination Bank Locks, Bank Vaults, Jail Work,
Iron Railings, &c.,
91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom-house,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are the only safe manufacturers in the State of Kentucky who make a specialty of manufacturing Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. All safes made by us are warranted Fire and Damp Proof. We call special attention to our late improvement in [illegible] work. We make and sell at as low [illegible]
sel1 d3 J&W&w GIBSON & HEMLER.

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

HILL'S GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.
No. 84 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repaired for 25c. For Price List send free. Address E. S. HILL & CO.
PENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7 AND 8.

Notice.

Subscribers on the route in the upper part of the city from Preston street to the city limits and from Green to the [illegible] side of Broadway are [illegible] to pay only to Mr. Meyers, our [illegible] carrier on that route. Mr. Pachel, the old carrier, is no longer in our employ and is not authorized to make any collections whatever for this office.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 126 3-4.

The Legislature at Panama has adopted a resolution unanimously in favor of the Isthmus canal.

Gen. John A. Dix will probably succeed Gen. Daniel Butterfield as Assistant Treasurer at New York.

L. W. Jerome has offered Miss Midde Morgan, reporter of the cattle market, $20,000 to establish a riding school in New York city.

Thomas N. Berry, a well-known lawyer of Baltimore, was found dead in his room yesterday afternoon, with a discharged pistol in his hand.

A lobby in the interest of renewing the reciprocity treaty with Canada has been established in Washington, and the tariff men have become alarmed.

The reported death of Dr. Frank Hamilton, of New York, at San Francisco, is an error. The Dr. is in New York, well. It was his son who was accidentally killed in San Francisco.

A man was terribly crushed at Ehler's planing mill, on Front street, near John, in Cincinnati, yesterday morning, by being caught in the machinery. Both legs were broken and he was otherwise fatally injured.

Mrs. Coleman and her son, living eight miles from Charlestown, W. Va., were brutally murdered on Friday night. They were found yesterday morning with their heads split open. No arrests have yet been made.

Thomas McLaughlin, Frank Mulvey, and John Flannagan have been arrested in Boston charged with attempting to poison the trotting horse Frenchman, owned by the Messrs. Porter, and valued at four thousand dollars.

While workmen were engaged in excavating a culvert on North Broad street, Philadelphia, yesterday morning, the earth gave way, burying three of them. Two were taken out alive, but the other, Geo. Keyser, was dead.

Robert Clark, formerly Colonel of the 13th (Brooklyn) New York regiment (not the 14th), arrested for complicity in the late stupendous counterfeiting of revenue stamps, yesterday found bail in $25,000, and has probably emigrated.

Zadoc Pratt, of Prattsville, N. Y., once member of Congress from Greene county, was married on his seventy-ninth birthday, to Miss Grimes, a young girl who has been employed as a [illegible] writer in the office of the Turf, Field and Farm. Pratt is worth $4,000,000.

The Rochester theater caught fire in the green-room yesterday morning and burned to the ground. Several stores adjoining were damaged. Total loss $60,000. Thomas Carr, manager of the theater, lost all his property and barely escaped with his life. Davenport lost part of his wardrobe.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued the death warrant of John Fields, convicted of murder in Lycoming county, and F. Taylor, of Hackenberg, convicted of murder in Butler county, both of whom are ordered to be executed December, the former at Williamsport, the latter in Butler.

The case of Henry J. Keppons, a newspaper correspondent at Havana, who was arrested by the authorities for conveying news outside the jurisdiction of Havana, has been taken in hand by the British Consul, Mr. Keppons being a British subject. The papers in the case have been forwarded to Earl Clarendon.

Two men named Thompson and John Elkins came to Indianapolis on Friday, and, after getting drunk, started for their homes in Morgan county about eight o'clock last night. On the road they started to run a race, when Elkins' wagon upset, throwing him out and breaking his neck. He was quite wealthy and leaves a large family.

Wells, the burglar who shot at Mr. Wilson in New York yesterday morning, because the latter remonstrated against having his house robbed, belongs in Cleveland Ohio. It appears he was accompanied by three other burglars who succeeded in getting clear with some $500 worth of plunder. Wells was yesterday afternoon fully committed for burglary and attempt to kill.

Capt. T. D. Maltby, lately from California and Montana, who long resided in Texas, has settled in New Orleans. After serving through the Florida war, in which he distinguished himself and was several times wounded, he entered the Texan service, and was Adjutant of the little band of Texans, who, in 1844, made the town of Mier famous in frontier warfare, by their desperate conflict for three days with an overwhelming force of Mexicans, under the command of Gen. Ampudia, and surrendered only when their ammunition was expended. Captain Maltby was severely wounded in leading a charge in the streets of Mier. With his other comrades, he was subjected for two years to the horrors of a Mexican prison. It will be remembered that the Mier prisoners were released at the intercession of Santa Anna's second wife, on the occasion of his marriage.

The maniac mother, Mrs. Clarke, who murdered her three children in the township of Eden, Marshal county, Iowa, on Tuesday last, and then disappeared, has returned to her home, after an absence of three days. During the intervening time, search had been made for her by hundreds of people, and the search was about to be abandoned when she suddenly returned at seven o'clock on Friday evening. Upon seeing her father and mother she drew back, but on being called by name she became conscious for a moment, and inquired for her husband and babe. She called for food, and ate ravenously. She seems unconscious of what has happened since last Monday. She was taken to see her husband yesterday morning, but did not recognize him, although constantly inquiring for him and her babe. There is no doubt that when she committed the deed she was a maniac.

ABANDONED WOMEN.

A Plea for the Outcasts of Louisville.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In this age of Christian civilization, for almost every class of needy and unfortunate there has been provided some means of charitable assistance. Through the instrumentality of benevolent societies, institutions, etc., efforts of relief are made to reach almost every kind of suffering or destitution. But there is a class of unfortunates for whom—at least in the city of Louisville—little or nothing has ever been done. They seem to be cut off entirely from all charity, all assistance, and even all human sympathy. I allude to those among us aptly known as "unfortunate women." They are beings of one common humanity, and yet it can scarcely be said they are treated as such. They are outcasts, totally and entirely, from whom society has turned away its countenance, and for whom there seems to be not only no toleration but not even a feeling of sympathy—certainly the hand of an enlarged Christian charity has never been held out to them, nor has there ever been any system provided by which kindness or assistance could be extended to them.

In some of the large cities of this country there are "homes" or "asylums" for these unfortunates, where those who desire to abandon a life of shame can find food and shelter, kindness and encouragement. Does it not seem that there is a call for something of the same sort in our city? While we have provided so generously for the relief of many other classes of destitute persons, would it not be well to do something for these poor and helpless creatures.

It is the boast of the present age that woman now occupies her natural and rightful sphere, as the equal, and in many respects the superior of man. Being a woman, she is entitled to man's protection. She receives it. Being the rightful sovereign over our social society, her sway is acknowledged. And yet in this age—in this city, where the needy and unfortunate of every other description are looked after, assisted, and cared for—the unfortunate woman is abandoned to her fate; she is an outcast for whom there is no feeling and no sympathy. She is condemned to the society of her companions in shame, or else to go away to die alone, perhaps in despair, by her own hand.

What a strange difference we observe in the treatment of these erring ones and those of the opposite sex! How quickly the warm sympathies are aroused over the wasted life of a prodigal son, and what joy there is over his return from ever so abandoned a life. He may reform and lead a life of respectability and usefulness, but she, poor helpless creature, with all the delicate and tender sensibilities of the gentler sex, what can she do? To whom may she return? Where will she find a sympathizing ear in which to pour the story of her wrongs, and her fall? To whom will she go to implore upon her knees the privilege of earning honestly her daily bread by the hardest of labor? Truly it is sad to reflect that in the midst of a Christian people there is no relief for these poor creatures. There are many among them, doubtless, who have wept with bitterest tears over their sad and fearful fall—many whose ruin has been accomplished by wicked plots and schemes of devilish ingenuity. Yet there is a common lot for them all. There is no return. Oh, the hardness and cruelty of that society which bars the way back to a home and an honest life, and bids them sin on in shame and wickedness, from bad to worse, till a death of despair closes the scene.

It does seem that an opportunity is here offered for a noble charity. Our citizens have always responded generously to the calls made upon them for charitable enterprises. Is there not a call for an effort in this direction? Does not humanity say it ought to be made? K. C.

List of Donations to the Baptist Home for Helpless Children.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Miss Mary Graham, lot school books, apples and cake.
Miss Mary Kreamer, lot clothing and cakes.
Misses Hulls, lot of school-books.
Mrs. Hull, 1 map of United States.
Miss M. Dawes, lot of books.
Master James Dawes, blacking and brush.
Miss Bettie Caldwell, Shelbyville, 2 dresses and 1 sacque.
Mr. Richard Hall, 1 bbl.
Mrs. Brady, bread, jar apple-butter and pies.
Mr. McBride, 2 padlocks.
Miss Ida Guthrie, 1 bbl flour.
Annie and Willie Allen, 1 bbl apples.
T. L. Jefferson, 1 bbl flour.
Mrs. Gault, Geo. Brown, 2 pair pillows and 4 pair cases and 1 comfort.
Miss Addie Drury, 10 yds calico.
John Drury, 1 sack potatoes.
Sargent Drury, 1 ham.
J. D. Hegan, 1 dozen slates.
Mr. Guthrie Coke, 1 bbl potatoes.
Miss Mollie Newton, Owensboro, 4 yds of domestic, 4 prs socks.
Wm. H. Dix, 1 bolt cotton.
Mrs. E. P. King, Shelbyville, 1 comfort.
Sutherland & Hart, 3 prs tongs, 3 pokers, 3 shovels, 3 scuttles.
Mr. Carr, 1 bbl apples.
One box from Hodgenville, Ky., solicited by Miss Ellen Robertson, containing 4 bed comforts, 1 blanket, 1 sheet, 2 prs pillow-cases, 1 towel, 1 lb chocolate, 1 can fruit, 1 lb yarn, 1 breakfast shawl, 4 new dresses, 1 calico skirt, 3 yds flannel, 3 yds cotton, [illegible] yds calico remnants, 1 package buttons, [illegible] pairs stockings, 3 pairs socks, [illegible] cloaks, [illegible] jackets, [illegible] calico aprons, [illegible] pieces underwear, [illegible] aprons, [illegible] pair infants' shoes, [illegible] pieces underwear, [illegible] infants' dresses, [illegible] aprons, [illegible] cloak, and [illegible] hoods.
Anonymous, 1 lb soda and 1 lb saleratus.
A friend, 1 shovel and poker.
Mr. McCulloch, 1 bedstead and 2 mattresses.
Mr. McCulloch, 1 bedstead.

MRS. A. PETER, President.
M. A. HEGAN, Cor. Secretary.
November 6, 1869.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6, 1869.

Cornelius Dehoney, stealing newspapers; discharged.

Jake Shaw, drunk and disorderly conduct; fined $5.

Elizabeth Gravens, disorderly conduct; held in $200 to be of good behavior six months.

Sallie Waters, disorderly conduct; held in $100 to be of good behavior for six months.

Albert Lee, stealing and carrying away about $8 from Geo. Molder; held in $200 to answer.

Ed. Myers, maliciously cutting and wounding James Williams with intent to kill; bond required in $400 to answer the charge.

T. T. SHREVE.

Meetings of Societies and the Resolutions Adopted.

A [illegible] of the Board of [illegible] of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary was held in the Masonic Hall on Friday afternoon, when the following resolutions in regard to the death of T. T. Shreve, Esq., were adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the death of Thomas T. Shreve, a brother [illegible] whose [illegible] charitable enterprise entitled him, while living, to our warmest gratitude, and will entitle his memory to our hearts now that he is dead.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Shreve our labor of love has lost a valuable co-worker, and one whose heart and sympathies were deeply interested in the success of an enterprise whose only object is to shield the widow and the orphan [illegible].

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies in this the hour of their affliction, and pray that the God of the widow and orphan comfort them in their affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this Board will assemble at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, at the ladies' parlor in the Masonic Temple, and will in a body attend his funeral and accompany his remains to their final resting place.

T. L. JEFFERSON, President.
H. B. GRANT, Secretary.

These resolutions were ordered to be spread at large upon the minutes and a copy furnished to the family of the deceased.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home Society at Masonic Temple yesterday the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this society have received with deep regret the tidings of the death of Mr. T. T. Shreve—a gentleman who, for many years, had been among us—one for whom this society feel a special interest, not only for the wishes attested by him for the success of the cause in which we are bound together, but as a benefactor to our society in the late donation by him to the Home of the [illegible] widowed and the orphaned.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased in this bereavement, with the hope that the God of the widow and the fatherless may give them comfort.

MRS. S. P. HEPBURN,
President M. W. and O. H. Society.

Mrs. L. B. PORCH, Sec'y.

At a meeting of representatives of Abraham Lodge No. 8, Mount Moriah Lodge No. 106, The Lodge of Antiquity No. 113, Excelsior Lodge No. 258, Preston Lodge No. 281, Falls City Lodge No. 376, and Louisville Lodge No. 400, Past Master S. Hillman was called to the chair and L. S. Bartlett appointed secretary, when the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, Abraham Lodge No. 8 is the oldest Lodge in the city,

Resolved, That the Master of Abraham be requested to call his Lodge and conduct the funeral obsequies of our deceased brother P. M. T. T. Shreve, and that the members of sister Lodges unite with said Lodge in paying this last tribute of respect to the departed.

S. HILLMAN, Pres't.
L. S. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

THE BODEN SAFETY VALVE.

One of the Inventions of the Age—No More Explosions.

We have had occasion heretofore to make mention of the Boden Safety Valve. It has been proven by a satisfactory test to be all that is claimed for it, and, as such, is undoubtedly a great invention, and one that, when universally introduced, will do away with all the perils resulting from the employment of steam power. Disastrous boiler explosions are of daily occurrence, and each morning we are forced to read of the destruction of dozens of human lives in this manner. Only a month or so ago a boiler which was being used at the Indiana state fair at Indianapolis exploded in the midst of a large crowd of spectators, twenty of whom were killed outright and a great number terribly maimed. With the Boden Valve in use, it is impossible for a boiler to explode. The inventor, Mr. Samuel Boden, of this city, has given to the world something which puts a peremptory stop to a wholesale slaughter of human life which has been in vogue ever since steam has been used as a power. Mr. Boden deserves great credit, and, for the sake of humanity, the assistance of every one in introducing it into universal use.

It consists of two valves, one of which opens on the inside of the boiler and the other on the outside. Thus it will be seen by any one at all acquainted with the workings of a steam boiler, that an over-pressure of steam will open the outside valve, and a suction or vacuum will open the inside one. The first, or outside valve, is similar to its working to the valve now in common use, but the one on the inside relieves the boiler of all gases, vacuum, &c., which are the cause of two-thirds of the disastrous explosions. The test was made on the 29th of last month, which satisfied all present—among whom were a number of experienced engineers—that it was safe and sure, and that a boiler could not explode which used this valve. The test took place in the commons between Louisville and Portland. First, the water was exhausted from the boiler, and, while in that condition and the fire a booming, cold water was pumped in. The old engineers got out of the way in a hurry, all predicting that the boiler would blow to atoms. Immediately, however, the inside valve opened, letting the foul air and gases escape, and the boiler remained as cool as ever. This test was made by Mr. Boden, and all were astonished. Some of the engineers then came forward and asked permission to make a test. Of course it was granted. They placed the boiler, as they said, "in a dangerous condition for want of water." They then got up an immense pressure, when cold water was suddenly put in. Any one knows that under such circumstances a boiler with the common safety-valve would go to pieces in an instant. This one did not, however; the valve worked true, and the boiler was safe. A third test was then made. It was what was called "a dry test." The boiler was made almost red-hot, and the cold water rushed in. The valve again worked like a charm and the skeptical engineers gave up and declared it one of the greatest inventions of the age. No more boiler explosions. No more wholesale slaughters of human life. We at last have something which forestalls it all.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Worrell Sisters.

Despite the inclemency of the weather a large and appreciative audience assembled in Weisiger Hall last evening to witness these talented young ladies in their inimitable burlesque of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." Miss Sophie as "Lord Darnley," last night, as well as in the other male parts which she has so creditably assumed at different times during the week's engagement which the entertainment of last night closed, evidenced the fact that she thoroughly understands how to win the approbation of audiences which are disposed to applaud only when they are well pleased. Miss Irene, who, during the week has appeared principally in roles adapted to the fair sex, was enthusiastically greeted as "Lady Constance," and when she tripped out upon the boards in the single and rattling clog, she took her auditors by surprise, and no doubt would have disappointed the house had she not repeated it after being so warmly received the first time. The Misses Worrell are ably supported and we expect to hear flattering reports concerning them from those points which they are to visit in the South.

A Musical Treat in Prospect.

Prof. L. Hast intends during this theatrical season to give a series of concerts illustrative of the rise and progress of music from the distant past to the present hour. Each illustration, which will be musical, will be accompanied with a historical sketch of the state of this delightful art and her distinguished artists at that period of time under consideration at any particular concert. For this treat, combining historical instruction upon the art of music with the most exquisitely pure ministering to an elevated and refined taste, Prof. Hast deserves the unreserved gratitude of every lover of music in our city. It is something strikingly new in our gayeties and deserves eminent success. Prof. Hast is the President of the Beethoven Club, to which he lectures on harmony every Monday night at Peters' music store, on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth, and to which the lovers of music are invited. The hall in which these delightful concerts will be given has not yet been selected. Prof. Hast will have excellent regard to the transmission of sound in its selection, that his audience may have the full enjoyment of his magnificent music. Due notice of the time and place will be published hereafter.

The Attractive Work of Art.

Several hundred more persons than could be admitted applied for admission to the Panorama of New York City yesterday. A catch-penny affair might flourish for one night, but it is pretty safe to conclude that when an exhibition, put before an audience as intelligent as those which have visited Bullard's Panorama of New York for the last five days, and has each time an increasing popularity, it has real merit. It is conclusive, at least, as to the opinion of the people as a body.

But this work of art has met the approval of the severest critics, and is pronounced good throughout and splendid in some of its views. The public edifices, hotels, shipping, battery, Staten Island, &c., are alone worth many times the admission fee.

The accompanying lecture by Mr. Norton explains everything.

It exhibits at Masonic Temple every day next week at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

A DARING OUTRAGE.

A Respectable Lady Dogged Through the Streets by a Strange Man After Dark.

Last evening, about 7½ o'clock, a lady rushed suddenly into the Police Office, at the corner of Center and Green streets, and appealed to those within to save her from the persecutions of a ruffian, who had been following her, and who, she said, was even then at the door without.

Captain Shadburne, who was in the office at the time, called to two of his subordinates, and, running out, caught the fellow, who, by that time, had started out Center street.

The lady stated that she had been on a visit during the afternoon to some acquaintances who live out on Preston street, and that, returning, she got off the cars at the corner of Preston and Green to walk down home. While near the Frankfort depot this strange man accosted her with infamous proposals and threats. She told him that she was a respectable married woman, and on her way home, and warned him to go away from her. He followed her, however, still repeating his proposals, and persisted in walking beside her. She hurried on as fast as possible toward home. Finally he told her that if she did not go with him he would inform her husband that he had been walking the streets with her, and had accompanied her home in his absence. With all this the lady was frightened almost out of her senses. She tried in every manner to get away from him, but he followed her closely. When at the corner of Center and Green streets, she saw the light in the Police Office, and some persons sitting in there, and ran in for aid. She was almost fainting with fatigue and fright. The man was taken to jail. Strange to say, he is a gentleman well known here in the city, and considered a man of integrity and honor. The lady is the wife of a well-known citizen. We have been requested to withhold the names for the present.

This is a most extraordinary case, considering the high standing of the two parties. Either the gentleman was most sadly mistaken or he is a villain. The case will perhaps come before Judge Craig on Monday. The man will be presented for disorderly conduct.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

COL. A. H. PIRTLE, ex-Senator from Butler, was in the city yesterday.

T. S. PETTIT, editor of the Owensboro Monitor, came up on the mailboat yesterday.

IN "Shreve," yesterday afternoon, the white coat of "the late Governor's wife's brother" excited general commiseration.

THE Skating Rink was crowded to the last one last night. There was no end to the pretty skaters on the floor, and the music was excellent.

CHARLES SCHATS, proprietor of a small fruit store at 123 Third street, near Jefferson, mysteriously disappeared last Monday, and has not since been seen.

THAT fifteen-cent. hat case came up in Justice Clement's court yesterday, when the plaintiff, George Balsley, failed to appear, and the case was dismissed.

A NEGRO named Robert Baxter made a deadly assault on another negro named Henry Peterson yesterday. He was arrested, and will lay in jail till Monday.

THERE was not a dry eye at the matinee yesterday, but there were a great many dry men, if the general movement during the intermissions was in any way significant.

ONE Mike Meyers appeared before Justices Clement and Matlack yesterday, and took the insolvent oath, in order to be released from jail where he was confined on a $52 50 case.

A WHITE man named Robert Martin was brought to the city and placed in jail yesterday, charged with killing Mary Jane Johnson, a negro woman in Lexington, about two weeks ago.

THE Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company are now paying their seventeenth quarterly dividend. On Tuesday we will publish a card announcing a further reduction of rates by this company.

MR. J. H. STACKHOUSE, of the COURIER-JOURNAL job department, and Mr. J. T. Morris, of the firm of Morris, Southwick & Co., with their families, left yesterday morning for Philadelphia on a pleasure trip.

WE are authorized to state that our correspondent "Louisville," whose communication appeared in our paper a day or two ago, did not intend to make any personal attack upon the private character of Mayor Bunce.

IT is put in as an evidence of the effectiveness of the fire extinguishers which created such a sensation on the levee the other day that the pile of burning boards which were "put out" there have not since taken fire.

SUSAN SMITH, a colored female conspirator accused of conjoint machinations for the disemboweling of divers of her own sex, was required by Justice Clement yesterday to give a bond of $300 to cease [illegible] for three months.

SALLY WATERS (col.), charged in the City Court yesterday that Elizabeth Gravens (col.) had conjured and caused the death of her (Sally's) child. Both complainant and defendant were held in $100, to be of good behavior six months.

DEPUTY U. S. Marshal L. C. Murray has gone to Owensboro to sell at public auction the new Owensboro Theater. The execution is in favor of R. M. Pomeroy & Co. and Carhart, Whitford & Co. Rather a dramatic fate for an institution so young.

AN interesting report of a large meeting at Hardinsburg in the interest of the Louisville and Memphis Air-line railroad is published this morning. It deserves the attention of every one interested in the prosperity of Louisville and Kentucky.

SEAMAN'S BETHEL has become a wreck since the death of Father Holman, and should be made whole again, as it is still devoted to religious purposes, and three hundred dollars would be quite enough to secure the accomplishment of the work.

A DEFENDANT in a lawsuit, who had escaped the rigors of judgment by pulling in the plea that he was a minor, was met on the corner of Ninth and Main yesterday by the indignant plaintiff. We considerately draw a vail over what ensued.

MR. J. S. JOPLIN, of Lexington, Ky., and Mr. John H. Deters, of Cincinnati, have secured the large building at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, and will open it during this week as a boot and shoe factory. They will employ one hundred and fifty hands.

A PROMINENT business house in this city sold last week twenty cases of boots and shoes to a retail house on Pearl street, Cincinnati. The proprietors of that house have been in the habit of going to Boston to lay in their stock of goods, but, finding that they could purchase in Louisville at a much less cost, have preferred to come here.

THERE was an old man eloquent in the United States Court yesterday. He had been guilty of illicit distilling, and, hearing that he had been pardoned of this diabolical offense, he jerked himself into a tragic attitude before the officers of the court and exclaimed: "God bless you all! I hope you may all die and go to heaven! God bless you!" There was not a dry eye in the house.

GEN. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, received from Washington yesterday pardons for the following persons, convicted in the U. S. Court: H. P. Shelton, for violating revenue law, not sentenced; Hiram Smith, same offense, sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to be imprisoned till the fine be paid; Samuel Simpson, Jr., same offense and same sentence; Michael Ray, same offense, fined $500.

THE delegates to the Louisville Commercial Convention appointed by the Cincinnati Board of Trade, report to that body that the proceedings of the Convention were devoid of politics or sectionalism; that the most cordial feeling prevailed throughout the entire session, and that there was manifest a disposition to support practical measures advantageous in a broad sense to the whole country.

WORK upon the Ohio river bridge, across the falls, is progressing finely, all the dangerous and difficult portions having been finished. The masonry of but one pier, No. 19, remains incomplete. By the time this is done the superstructure intended to span piers 18, 19 and 20 will be ready, and, with a continuation of the present fair weather, the bridge, in all its great and beautiful entirety, will be opened to the iron horse on the 1st or 15th of December.

AT the instance of Nathan Davis, John Miller, of the Kahn stolen-records case, was yesterday required by Justice Matlack to give bail to answer a peace warrant on the 13th instant. Miller was accused of threatening to kill. The probability seems to be now that, by the time the Davis-Miller-Sale-Kahn et als. trouble is over, the magistrates themselves, and everybody else who has ever chanced to hear of it, will have gone through the peace warrant process or shuffled off the coil mortal. Kahn't it be stopped?

MANUFACTURES in Louisville have increased one thousand per cent. in the last ten years. Rich in capital and in natural resources above any city in America; rich and growing richer in artificial facilities of every kind; situated centrally in one of the best agricultural districts on the continent, and by far the most inviting field, especially for manufacturers and mechanics, in the Western country, it is safe to reason that Louisville will be sure and steady in her progress and that she must in the next twenty years number 500,000 souls.

THE KENTUCKY CLUB.

Its Part in the Entertainment for the Benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home.

The committee appointed by the Kentucky club, to make arrangements for an amateur theatrical entertainment for the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, met in the ladies parlor of Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. J. S. Pirtle, O. A. Withers, G. S. Essex, Wm. Johnston, and J. H. Zanone, of the Kentucky club, and Messrs. J. V. Cowling, Sr., J. H. Leathers, E. G. Wigginton, and C. G. Davidson, representing the Ladies' society. It was agreed that all the arrangements for the entertainment should rest in the hands of the members of the Kentucky club, and that when they have selected the pieces to be played and made the cast the members of the Ladies' society will assist them in procuring the performers, if necessary. The meeting was a very harmonious one, and the indications are that this enterprise to raise funds for the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home will be a grand affair and productive of good results. Some of the finest amateur talent in the city will be solicited and undoubtedly none will hesitate to give their services to such a good and laudable purpose. The public will be informed of the programme during the coming week.

A Melancholy Case.

We noticed, several weeks ago, the arrival in Louisville of a colony of religious women known as "The Little Sisters of the Poor." The special charitable work which engages the attention of this order is the care of the aged poor. They came from France. But a single one of the sisterhood, Sister Sidonie de St. Anne, was acquainted with the English tongue, and this circumstance threw upon her an amount of labor, in getting the new establishment into working order, which was too great for her physical strength. She and her associates had only reached the United States on the 15th of September, and on the night of the 23d of the same month her improvised couch was spread upon the floor of the new establishment in Louisville. Overwork, anxiety, and, possibly, the inclement weather of the past month, so unusual in this latitude and so different from that to which she had been accustomed, did their baneful work upon the naturally delicate frame of the good Sister Sidonie. Two weeks ago she found herself so prostrated in health as to be unable to make her daily round of visits through the city in search after food for the aged pensioners of the house. Day by day she grew worse, until, on Friday last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, she closed her eyes to earth and opened them to heaven.

Sister Sidonie was only twenty-seven years of age. She was born in Ireland, but had resided for a number of years in France, three of which she had spent in the mother-house of the "Little Sisters of the Poor." The funeral of Sister Sidonie took place yesterday afternoon.

The Jefferson County Sunday School Association.

The twenty-fifth session of the Jefferson County Sunday School Association was held at Mill Creek Methodist church on Thursday, the 4th instant, President Theodore Brown in the chair. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises and words of welcome by the pastor of the church, Rev. D. Spurrier. A goodly number of the earnest Sabbath-school workers of our county were present, as well as a large delegation of teachers, and much interest was manifested in the great work of gathering in and rescuing from destruction the neglected and destitute children in our midst. Several excellent essays were read, bearing on the objects which the Association has in view. The question for the day, "What is the best method of securing the regular attendance and attention of children and teachers to the Sunday School?" was thoroughly and ably discussed by the members present, showing some very interesting and encouraging features of the work in which the Association is engaged. The next meeting will be held at O'Bannon's church on the first Thursday in May, 1870.

NEIL WARNER.

The Great Tragedian Who is to Appear at the Opera-House To-Morrow (Monday).

This renowned tragedian will commence a short engagement of six nights to-morrow night, appearing in his great character of Hamlet. During the week several of his most classical plays will be carefully produced, and from what we have heard of Mr. Warner, we are sure he will give our readers a great treat. Mr. Warner's career in Australia, and the Pacific States, appears to have been one continued triumph, press and public having awarded him the equal of the brightest lights in dramatic history. From the many flattering notices we have perused, we are [illegible] the following, and if what is there stated is not exaggerated, we cannot only look upon Neil Warner's advent as an event, but we can safely promise him the high appreciation of an intelligent community. The London Post of July 6, 1868, speaking of Mr. Warner after his return from a long tour in Australia, says:

"* * * * The house was densely packed by one of the most intelligent audiences ever seen within its walls, attracted thither to welcome back the renowned young tragedian Neil Warner. * * * * Mr. Warner's extraordinary success is to be attributed in a great measure to the admirable manner in which 'Hamlet' was cast, but be that as it may be his individual merit and glorious voice and acting, must win for him the highest rank in his profession, wherever the English language is spoken."

The Melbourne Argus of Nov. 17, 1866, in referring to Mr. Warner's rendition of Sir Giles Overreach in Massenger's play of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," says:

Never, since Warner's first appearance in these Colonies, has be awakened such enthusiasm as by his masterly performance last evening, but it is so short a time since we criticised, at length, this great triumph of the artist's genius, that we do not deem further comment necessary. His delineation of the character last night was perfect triumph, and we think could not possibly be excelled. Mr. Warner, in response to a very enthusiastic call, made a brief speech, thanking his friends and the great audience for the kindly feeling they had ever manifested toward him.

The San Francisco journals speak of him as follows:

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 5, 1869.]

Mr. Warner is an actor of extraordinary power and intensity, and of rare culture. He is gifted with a grand voice—the finest we ever heard on the stage, conveying always a feeling of unlimited power and reserve, and capable of tremendous dramatic expression. Compared with any and all stars who have preceded him in this city he stands far, far beyond them. A better voice than his never was heard on the San Francisco stage, and it will be long ere we witness classical and scholarly impersonations such as have been offered to us by Neil Warner.

[From the San Francisco Alta, July 27, 1869.]

The advent of Neil Warner gave to the California boards the most brilliant tragedian of the age. We admit this to be a strong expression, but it is not in any way extravagant, for whether as "Hamlet," "Sir Giles Overreach," "Othello," or "Iago" he has no superior on the modern stage. Such is our deliberate opinion formed upon careful comparison with those we have seen personate the characters mentioned.

[From the San Francisco Call, Aug. 4, 1869.]

The grand impersonation of "Sir Giles Overreach," given by Neil Warner on the occasion of his benefit at the California Theater, is still the talk of the town. Mr. Warner's "Sir Giles Overreach" is the most masterly impersonation ever given on the San Francisco stage, the passions which go to make up the character—avarice, cunning, revenge and rage—being delineated with astonishing skill. The San Francisco public may have to wait a long time ere they again have an opportunity of seeing one whom they, the night before last, pronounced the very best tragic actor who ever trod the California boards.

The managers of the California Theater (where Mr. W. has lately appeared), in writing to Eastern managers, speak as follows:

Neil Warner has played several nights with us with immense success, and will create a furore where he appears. He is one of the greatest actors that ever crossed the ocean to this country, and in the higher walks of the legitimate drama his coming will fill a sad vacancy caused by the death or absence of such men as Booth, Brooke, Forrest, and Anderson.

An actor who can call forth such high encomiums from men of literary tastes and acquirements must undoubtedly deserve to rank high among his fellows. Curiosity is piqued to witness Mr. Warner's rendition of Hamlet, and, after having done so, we shall speak at length regarding it.

The Jubilee at St. Patrick's.

The attendance at the various exercises of the Jubilee at St. Patrick's church was remarkably good throughout. Three sermons were preached daily, and produced a deep impression upon the hearers. The church could not contain all who sought admittance to the last sermon in the evenings. The exercises lasted ten days, and were conducted in a most able manner by the eloquent and zealous Father J. L. Spalding, and Father Bouchet, of the Cathedral. During the Jubilee about 2,250 communicants approached the holy table. Several were converted and received into the Church. On Tuesday, All-Souls' day, the exercises closed with a solemn high mass for the departed members of the congregation, followed by an eloquent and appropriate sermon by Rev. J. L. Spalding, on praying for the dead. In the concluding sermon Father Spalding expressed his feelings of gratitude to God, and thanks [illegible] to the congregation for their strict and regular attendance during the mission.

Crystal Fount Lodge, I. O. G. T.

At the regular meeting of Crystal Fount Lodge, No. 176, I. O. of G. T., held at their hall, at the corner of First and Market streets, on Friday evening, the following list of officers were installed to their respective offices by Bro. Hickman, G. W. C. T. of the State of Kentucky:

Jno. B. Fay, W. C. T.
Miss Minnie Barringer, W. R. S.
Miss Virginia Daniels, W. L. S.
Miss Lydia Daniels, W. V. T.
Oregon Holbrook, W. S.
Miss Lizzie Gay, W. A. S.
Adolph Davis, W. F. S.
Emery G. Johnson, W. T.
Jas. H. Kellogg, P. W. C. T.
Lou. A. Curran, W. C.
Will. R. Thornton, W. M.
Miss Amelia Davis, W. D. M.
Miss Hattie George, W. I. S.
Isham B. Green, W. O. S.

At the next regular meeting of this Lodge all members of the order are respectfully invited to be present.

Mortuary Report for Week Ending November 6, 1869.

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6, 1869.

Consumption	11	Intemperance	1
Pneumonia	3	Intestinal Obstruction	1
Still-born	6	Croup	1
Apoplexy	2	Diarrhœa	1
Old age	2	Fever Puerperal	1
Small-pox	5	Typhoid fever	1
Bronchitis	2	Hypertrophy of liver	1
Dysentery	2	Meningitis	1
Teething	1	Burn	1
Convulsions	2	Unknown	7
Total			50

SEX.

Male	28	Female	22

COLOR.

White	36	Black	14

NATIVITY.

Ireland	7	Germany	6
America	36	England	1

AGE.

Under three years	19	3 to 6 years	1
6 to 10 years	3	10 to 20 years	3
20 to 30 years	7	30 to 40 years	5
40 to 50 years	3	50 to 60 years	3
60 to 70 years	2	70 and over	5
Total			50
Without medical attention			16

SAMUEL MANLY, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

The Hose Question.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In answer to the communication of Messrs Mooney, Mantle & Cowan, of the 17th and 18th ult., we beg leave to submit the following letter, with a proposition from Messrs. Benedict, Torrey & Twombly, of New York, as also a letter from W. E. Hollingsworth, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Evansville, Indiana, which is worth half a dozen such certificates as Messrs. Mooney, Mantle & Cowan procured from the Mayor of Terre Haute. As an offset to said certificate we have the opinion of the Chief of the Fire Department of Terre Haute in these words: "The patent combination hose, sold by you as agents of Benedict, Torrey & Twombly, is unexcelled."

Having furnished the Fire Department of the city of Louisville with some combination hose, by letter from Messrs. Benedict, Torrey & Twombly, of New York, under date of the 15th ult., directing us to "have it bursted if we could," the test has been made, and the Engineer reports the hose sound and as having given entire satisfaction:

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1869.

Messrs. Bondurant & Todd, Louisville, Ky.:

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt of your favor and paper of October 18th, wherein Messrs. Mooney, Mantle & Cowan attack our "Patent Combination Hose," and make false statements concerning same; and, if Messrs. Mooney, Mantle, & Cowan still believe in the old adage that "there is nothing like leather," which was well enough among their forefathers, but abolished in this advanced age of improvement, we authorize you to submit the following in our behalf: We will furnish 1,000 feet of our 2½-inch four-ply regular "Patent Combination Fire Hose," and Messrs. Mooney, Mantle & Cowan to furnish 1,000 feet regular style leather hose, as used by the Louisville Fire Department, the same to be fully tested by hydraulic pressure pump, at not less than two hundred and fifty (250) pounds pressure per square inch; the party whose hose shall receive the greatest per centage of bursts shall pay for both lots of hose, said present the same without charge to the Fire Department of the city of Louisville; the test to take place as soon as possible after the date of the acceptance of this offer; the officers of the city of Louisville and the Fire Department to constitute the board to test and judge of the merits of each make of hose; each party to deposit with the Treasurer of the city of Louisville not less than $1,500, which money shall be paid over to the parties whose hose shall be adjudged to be the best, and considered a payment for each respective lot; after the test is completed the 2,000 feet of hose then to be presented to the Fire Department free of charge. Should Messrs. Mooney, Mantle & Cowan accept the above, please send us a coupling of the department's that we may make the new ones from. Yours truly,

BENEDICT, TORREY & TWOMBLY.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 26, 1869.

Messrs. Bondurant & Todd:

GENTS: I have just returned from New York, and while there bought of Messrs. Benedict, Torrey & Twombly two thousand feet of their make Patent Combination Hose for the use of our Fire Department. Before I left this city, in consulting with some of our firemen, we determined not to purchase of them, but after visiting the cities of Columbus, Ohio, Wheeling, West Va., Washington City, Trenton, N. J., and New York, and conversing freely, first with the firemen and then with the Chief Engineers at these places, I was forced to yield my prejudices and make the purchase aforesaid, and I do so under the conviction that the Combination Hose will outlast any other hose now in use. We have not tested it, but those who have assure me that they are the best. The information I obtained, and the parties from whom received, leaves no doubt on my mind that this Combination Hose will prove what is claimed for it by Messrs. Benedict, Torrey & Twombly. Respectfully,

W. E. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

We could furnish additional evidence in support of the value of our combination hose over leather hose, but we wait to hear from Messrs. Mooney, Mantle & Cowan, hoping they will accept the proposition of Messrs. B., T. & T., of New York.

BONDURANT & TODD.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 5, 1869.

We were accidentally at the fire on Gray street, near Second, on the third instant. The first engine on the ground had just commenced to play on the fire when the hose, which was leather, either bursted or flew apart, and at this critical moment necessarily stopped the engine until it could be repaired or replaced.

FRED ROPKE,
S. W. CLOYD,
J. N. COLLINS.

If it is denied that the hose burst, we can get the certificates of half dozen other parties who saw it.

BONDURANT & TODD.

CITY PARAGRAPHS.

Warner & Bro. have [illegible] underwear [illegible] merino and wool in scarlet and white, and make to order the Medicated, Shaker, Opera, and Cotton Flannels.

The patent pantaloon drawer, custom shaped, [illegible] perfect fitting garment. Green & Green have it.

Rubber Jewelry, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

The Best Place.

Frank Wybrant, the enterprising and tasteful photographer, has just refitted his Art Gallery, No. 146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, in the most elegant style. In having but one flight of stairs to ascend, with a large and commodious ladies' parlor, reception room and operating rooms, all on the same floor, Mr. Wybrant's is the most comfortable and desirable gallery in the city. The character of his work is well known to be unsurpassed, and forms the chief attraction at No. 146.

Removal.

The old Louisville Commercial College, of which J. J. Boyd is Principal, has removed from the Northeast to the Southwest corner of Jefferson and Third street, where he has fitted apartments for the largest Business College in the Southwest.

Students and patrons will observe the change.

Green & Green received a lot of those extra dog-skin gloves yesterday. They will outwear kids "by a large majority."

Rubber Combs, Brushes, Toys and Balls, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Carpetings, Curtains, and Oil-cloths.

The card of C. Ketchum & Co., dealers in carpets, oil-cloths, curtains, &c., No. 73 West Main street, will be found elsewhere. Their stock embraces every grade of carpet, from the richest tapestries down to the ordinary two-ply. Their stock of oil-cloths and curtains is also very full and of the latest styles. They offer great inducements, especially to those who desire to buy for cash. This is an old and reliable firm.

Green & Green have a little more of that heavy scarlet beaver cloth for underwear. They take your measure and make them to order.

Umbrellas and Satchels, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Where is Jimmy Gillum?

Any one knowing where a little boy, Jimmy Gillum, of Bridgeport, Ala., now in this city, can be found, will please send word to the Evening Express office. The address of his brother John J. Gillum, whom he is looking for, has been ascertained.

Green & Green have a most magnificent stock of French embroidered shirt fronts, which they make up to order.

Rubber Clothing, Rubber Boots and Shoes, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Warner & Bro. have the new styles in cravats, scarfs, ties, bows, &c.

Oleis.

A delightful preparation for the prevention and cure of chapped hands and face, sunburns, roughness and irritation of the skin. Ladies will find it a most excellent article for keeping the hands soft and white. Prepared only by Newman & Colgan, apothecaries, Fifth and Walnut streets.

The Mule Trade.

Mr. Richard Waters, of Oldham county, one day last week sold to Mr. D. R. Castleman twenty head of four-year-old mules for the round sum of $150 per head.

Removal.

Mr. Wastell has removed his Dancing Academy to Weisiger Hall. Days of tuition—Fridays and Saturdays.

"Grant is Coming."

Warwick's Neuralgia Pills never fail to cure that terrible disease. Sold by all druggists.

See advertisement of life insurance agents wanted in another column.

Warner and Bro. make the Falls City Shirts.

H. H. Neal,

of the Trade Palace, that large and magnificent merchant tailoring and gents' furnishing establishment, has just returned from New York, where he has purchased a large stock of imported beavers of every grade; also cloths, cassimeres and vestings, of Scotch, English, French and American goods. They are as choice a stock of goods as was ever brought to this city, and were bought at the recent great decline in prices. Also an endless variety of gents' furnishing goods.

P. S. That popular and best of cutters, Charles Hummeler, formerly with Henry Deppen, has charge of the merchant tailoring department, and would be pleased to see his old friends. Convince yourselves by calling and examining the new and complete stock. The clerks are polite and attentive, and take great pleasure in showing the goods, whether you purchase or not. Give him a call. Trade Palace, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

How to Save Your Carpets.

Apply Fitch & Lindsay's patent weather strips to your doors and windows. This article will keep out the coal soot and dust, and more than pay for itself in one summer. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using this article for this purpose. Call at depot, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wall Paper.

Fitch & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, near Main, offer great inducements to parties wishing to purchase wall paper. Their stock is very large and well selected, and their patterns are the handsomest we have ever seen.

XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Show-cases—Silver and Wooden.

We offer to the fall trade a very superior article of metal and wooden cases. Fitch & Lindsey, manufacturers, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LIQUOR DEALERS.

Liabilities of Liquor Dealers in Respect to Special Tax when Selling Liquor as Peddlers, or at Different Places, either in Person or by Employes—Renewal of Distillers' Bonds.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently published the following letters, of considerable interest to distillers and dealers in liquors, which have been furnished us by the revenue officers of this district:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1869.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 28th ult., that a person who has paid the special tax as a liquor dealer, with respect to a designated place, would become liable to an additional and separate special tax as dealer in liquors if he also at the same time sells in the manner of a peddler; and would also incur liability as a peddler of the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th class, as the case may be.

If the person, however, who has paid tax as a dealer in liquors with respect to sales of liquors made from a fixed place, employs other persons to peddle liquors for him the employes would each be liable as dealers in liquors and as peddlers, and the employer may be exempt under the conditions set forth in the ruling contained in the letter to Assessor P. H. Neher, of the 28th of July last, and published on page 114, 10th Internal Revenue Record, to which your special attention is called in this connection.

Dealers in liquor cannot, under the payment of one special tax, sell at two or more places at the same time, nor can they delegate to another person or persons their right of exemption from tax, except when selling at the place stated in their tax receipt; but a liquor dealer may enclose up his fixed place of business have his receipts changed "to sell from a wagon," and then by paying tax as peddler of the first, second or third class, as the case may be, travel about from place to place selling liquors without becoming liable to any separate special tax in such person thereof, provided he sells in the same manner as at his fixed place, i. e., either wholesale or retail. Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

H. B. HAWTHORN, Esq., Assessor, Newark, N. J.

The letter to Assessor Neher, above referred to, is as follows:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1869.

SIR: Your's of the 8th April last, in relation to the special tax of peddlers, has been received. I reply that where a person is employed to peddle for another, such person having no interest in the profits arising from such business further than his pay is concerned, the employer may be regarded as the peddler; but every person so peddling should of course be able to show a special tax receipt in his employer's name, and to furnish evidence that he is actually in the employ of the person in whose name the special tax receipt is issued.

Respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Deputy Commissioner.

RENEWAL OF BONDS OF DISTILLERS.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1869.

It has come to the knowledge of this office that distillers are generally permitted to continue their business after the first day of May without promptly making a new bond, as required by section 7 of the act of July 20, 1868. The Commissioner calls the attention of Assessors and Collectors to the provisions of section 11, "that it shall not be lawful for any Assessor to assess a special tax upon any distiller, or for the Collector to collect the same, or for any distiller who has heretofore paid a special tax to continue the business of distilling, *until such distiller shall have given the bond required by this act*," and that any collector or assessor of internal revenue who shall fail to perform any duty imposed by this section or shall assess or collect any special tax, in violation of its provisions shall be liable to a penalty of five thousand dollars for each offense.

You are instructed that hereafter every distiller in your district shall be strictly required to give a new bond on the 1st of May in each year if he intends to continue the business of distilling, and that in default thereof you cause his distillery to be closed and stopped on the 2d of May. You are further directed to serve a copy of this instruction on every distiller in your district.

Respectfully,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

To Assessors of Internal Revenue.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Nov. 7.

There were five burials last week, three adults and two children.

Trains leave for Jeffersonville on Sunday at the following hours: 7:20, 8, and 10:30 A. M.; 2, 5:15, 6, 6:15, 9:30, and 10:15 P. M.

John Ryan, the poor miserable who several days ago obtained a position on the [illegible] was yesterday sent to the county poor house.

In Wesley Chapel there will be preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. by Rev. W. McK. [illegible]. Sabbath-school Sunday afternoon at 2 P. M.

City warrants are selling at ninety-five cents. They will soon be par, as there are but fifteen thousand dollars out, and between this time and March next $140,000 taxes must be paid.

The following inscription was on the slate at the police station last night: "E. D. Mason and lady, St. Louis, Mo., drunk and disorderly. Kelly and Harbeson, runners." "Andy Phillips, disorderly nig."

The new tax-book for 1869 is now ready and in the hands of the City Treasurer. The receipts are all made out and ready for payment. The city never was in a better fix for the receipt of money than now.

The Circuit Court stands adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow, when Judge Bicknell will vacate the seat for Judge F. H. Jewett, as the former goes to Bloomington to enter upon his duties as Professor of Law of the State University.

During the past week marriage licenses have been issued as follows: John F. Jokaby to Louisa F. Navil, John Mieur to Ann E. Stratman, L. Straw to Eliza Fields, Harvey S. Davis to Lina Heiskell, John Houston to Civola E. Whitsell, John R. Renardt to Alice Robinson.

Joseph O. Menn was yesterday fined by Judge Bicknell five dollars and costs in one case, and two dollars in several additional cases, under city ordinances forbidding loitering about the streets or associating with prostitutes. This decision settles the constitutionality of the ordinances relating to the above offenses, which some legal gentlemen of the city have heretofore disputed.

Judge Bicknell yesterday rendered his decision in the Randall-Crawford will case. It was an action brought asking the court to put its construction on the intention of the will. Judge Bicknell decided that Mrs. Crawford took the estate, subject to certain trusts, and that without the consent of those persons for whom these trusts were created she could not convey her life estate.

On Friday morning, while John Livingstone and family were at breakfast at their residence on Water street, between Lower Fifth and Sixth streets, a little daughter of Mr. Livingstone went into the bar-room in front of the house, and probably attempted to put some coal in the stove, which sat in a kind of box. In this attempt she fell half way into the stove. Her screams called assistance immediately, but she was so badly burned about the head, breast and waist that the poor little girl died in a few hours.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 7.

W. H. Fogg is rapidly recovering from the flux.

John Hedges was acquitted of the murder of Sterger.

S. H. Patterson has been confined to his bed with fever for several days past.

Capt. Tobin's large side-wheel packet will be launched from Barmore's shipyard this week.

Since March 16, 1868, Deputy County Clerk W. B. Goodwyn, has issued 223 marriage licenses.

Capt. Stevens, Yazoo river packet, was launched from Howard & Co.'s shipyard yesterday afternoon.

Rev. Wm. Langarie preaches this morning and evening in Dr. Fields' Church on "The Coming Salvation."

Trains leave for New Albany on Sunday at the following hours: 8:15, 9:45, 11:15 A. M.; 1:45, 3:15, 4:45, 6:15, 9:30, 11 P. M.

Mr. Thomas Carse, freight agent of the Jeffersonville railroad, returned home from New Hampshire yesterday in delicate health.

Marriage licenses were issued during last week to John M. Hilton and Belle Pearcy, and to James M. Boyce and Mrs. Caroline Phillips.

Rev. John G. Chafee, Pastor of the Wall Street Methodist Episcopal Church, will deliver a temperance lecture in Holmes & Thias' Hall at four o'clock P. M. Mr. Chafee has the reputation of being an interesting and eloquent speaker.

On Thursday afternoon a brakeman, Carter Harrison, on Conductor Grayson's train for Jeffersonville, arrested a suspicious thief named John F. Webb, who was a fugitive from the officers of Indianapolis. Webb had on his person when arrested $800 and several watches. He was handed over to the proper officers at Edinburgh, and from there taken back to Indianapolis.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati.......BEN. FRANKLIN.........5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 6.

United States, Cin.	St. Charles, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Morning Star, Henderson.
Abeona, Cin.	Kate Putnam, Cin.
Evansville, Evansville.	

DEPARTURES—Nov. 6.

United States, Cin.	St. Charles, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Morning Star, Henderson.
Abeona, St. Louis.	Kate Putnam, N. O.

The Falls Pilot is engaged towing rock from Shackelford's Landing.

Packets leave Memphis for Little Rock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Morning Star left last evening with a tolerably fair trip for Henderson.

The Glasgow will be found at the wharf to-day. She goes to Memphis and New Orleans.

Trade looked up a little toward evening yesterday on the wharf. We heard of a trade of two skiffs.

By a private dispatch to Captain R. H. Woolfolk we learn that there are now four feet of water at French Island.

A shipment of about 100 head of mules, in two lots, left the city for Memphis, to be reshipped on the Richmond.

A telegram to the Memphis Avalanche gives an account of a band of river thieves now prowling about on the Mississippi.

The Linton, which sunk several days ago, in the Arkansas river, near the cut-off, has broken in two, and will prove a total loss.

We learn that the Richmond Headlight has passed from the hands of Mr. Will. Visscher. He will, however, conduct it editorially.

The J. J. Abert and Octavia are now at Walker's bar attempting to make some sort of a channel. Rather an uncertainty, we think.

Henry Creamer and George McBride, well-known in river circles, are at present on a hunt in the vicinity of Shackelford's Landing.

The Falls City has concluded to make a trip or two from Evansville up Green river, the water being too low to allow her to come to this port.

An Arkansas exchange says that the Van Buren has sunk nine miles below Pine Bluff in pretty deep water, and that the boat and cargo are a total loss.

Col. Houghton having condemned the boilers of the little steamer Evansville, she was brought up yesterday, and will have her boilers replaced by new ones.

It costs the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year for labor to load and unload their boats at Memphis.

During the month of October there were two hundred and fourteen registered arrivals at this port. Of these the mail packets were of course in the majority.

Cincinnati is to have a regular line of New Orleans packets. The boats are—the Alaska, Swallow, J. H. Groesbeck, Silver Spray, Belle Vernon, Leonidas, and Emma No. 3.

It is calculated by the knowing ones that within fifteen days the main span of the great bridge will be completed, thus leaving but three more spans to finish the longest iron bridge on the continent.

We believe it is the intention of the owners of the Grand Era to attempt to take her out of the Ohio on the present water. She leaves here on Monday flying light. It is the intention not to take a pound of freight.

The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce have voted to expunge from their records a resolution endorsing the action of the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company in controlling freights to that place by Waite and Arkansas rivers.

A map showing the Louisville canal as it is and as it will be when completed, was exhibited on 'Change at Cincinnati, Thursday, and an abstract of Gen. Weitzel's report read. The total amount needed for the completion of the canal, according to the estimates of General Weitzel, is $1,243,500.

After the J. J. Abert has tried the Walker bar, she is, by order of Major Suter, to come up as far as this city if the water will permit. This information will greatly gratify steamboatmen navigating the Ohio, and, if the Abert and Octavia are a success, the improvement will be of vast importance.

All the old weather signs, during the past few days, have been brought in full play on the river-front. Yesterday we heard a new one. A gentleman told us that "a blue bird had taken refuge in his parlor, and that two robins had followed it in." This, he said, was a sure sign that we were going to have low water and a hard winter. It looks very plausible.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Departed—Olive Branch, for St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 6.—River falling, with fifteen inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and cold.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—Monongahela twenty-six inches and stationary. Weather cloudy and cool. Thermometer 43.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Arrived—Packets. Departed—R. R. Jones, for New Orleans; Glasgow, for Memphis. River declining, with six feet ten inches on the canal. Weather cloudy.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling. Arrived—City of Cairo, from St. Louis; Emma Floyd, from Cincinnati; Leonidas, from New Orleans; Natona, from White river.

CAIRO, ILL., Nov. 6.—Passed—Brandels, Evansville to Memphis, 10 P. M.; Lawrence, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 11 P. M.; Commonwealth, New Orleans to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Colorado, same to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Luminary, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 1 P. M.; Alpha, Evansville to Cairo, 5 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, Memphis to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Sam. J. Hale, Memphis to Cincinnati, 7 P. M.; Lorena, Cincinnati to Memphis, 7 P. M. River fallen 6 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 48.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Arrived—St. Joseph, from Memphis; Dubuque, from St. Paul; Washington, from Missouri river; Andy Johnson, from Keokuk; Mississippi and barges, from New Orleans. Departed—Favorite, for La Salle; Mollie McPike, for St. Paul; Andy Johnson, for Keokuk; Tom Morgan, for Missouri river; Virginia, for New Orleans; Julia, for Vicksburg; St. Joseph, for Memphis; Kate Kinney, for Cincinnati; St. Luke, for Cumberland. All the rivers declining quite fast. Weather clear and cooler.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 6.—Weather clear and pleasant till ten A. M., since then sudden squall of wind and rain from Northwest, whirling boats stern up stream in a moment, parting stern lines but doing no damage. River risen six inches, with four feet on French Island and Walker's bars. Port list—R. C. Gray, to Cincinnati, midnight; Lewellen, Cairo and return; Petrolia, to Cannelton; Mountain Belle, to Cincinnati; Pink Varble, Cairo to Louisville, 2 P. M.; Rose Hite, Louisville and return, 7 P. M.; Mary Boyd, Cincinnati to Arkansas river, 7 P. M.; Pat Rogers, Memphis and return. All the boats had good trips. Captain Dugan writes that the Cora S. had a plank torn out leaving a clear hole five feet long and ten inches wide; has it bottomed and expected the tow-boat Painter to pump her out. Capt. Patterson and crew, of the Silver Spray, passed down to-day to bring up his boat from Walker's bar. The Garrett was lying below French Island with steam up when Rose Hite passed down.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE.

Depart.		Arrive.
6:00 A. M.	No. 1, Cin. & Eastern Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:05 A. M.
2:00 P. M.	No. 7, Cin. & East'n Ex. (Daily.)	6:30 P. M.
11:20 P. M.	No. 3, Cin. & East'n Night Express (Daily except Saturday.) [illegible]	4:30 A. M.
6:45 A. M.	No. 11, Lexington Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 A. M.
3:20 P. M.	No. 5, Lexington Express. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:10 P. M.
4:15 P. M.	No. 13, Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:00 A. M.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	No. 1 Memph. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:05 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	8:25 P. M.
11:15 P. M.	No. 5 Nashville Express. (Daily.)	2:00 P. M.
7:35 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:00 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 11 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Depart.		Arrive.
5:00 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.
10:20 A. M.	No. 11, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	7:35 A. M.
11:20 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis.	12:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

Depart.		Arrive.
5:20 A. M.	No. 3, Chas. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.
Steamboat and Railroad Tickets
TO ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES,
EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.

Work on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad at the Indianapolis end has about been finished.

A company has been organized in Kalamazoo, Michigan, with a capital stock of $100,000, for the manufacture of railroad cars.

The difficulty between the E. and K. Railroad and the E., H. and N. Railroad at Nashville, has not yet reached a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. R. W. Roberts, New England Agent of the N. Y. Central railroad, was presented with a magnificent gold-headed cane a few days since.

General Butler, whilst traveling in a sleeping car between Washington and New York, recently, had two overcoats and his pocket-book stolen from him.

A bill has been introduced into the Tennessee Legislature to ratify the lease of the Nashville and North-western Railroad by the Nashville and Chattanooga road.

It is stated that the large amount of traffic drawn to the Pacific railroad has so taken away business from the Panama route as to render it improbable that the latter line can ever again enjoy prosperity.

Governor Morton had a serious fall at Pittsburg Thursday, in changing cars. He was considerably hurt, although not enough to keep him from continuing his journey to Washington.

In the last few days a large amount of fencing has been burned along the line of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, especially between Woodlawn and Ormsby's, and between the latter station and Hobbs'.

The bridge at St. Louis, which is to connect Illinois and Missouri, is now under way. It is to be an arch bridge, with three spans, one of 515 feet, and two of 497, thus making the entire length 1,509 feet. There will be a lower track for railroad trains, and an elevated one for passengers and vehicles. All the modern appliances for excavating earth, moving stone and heavy timbers, etc., are brought into play. Four hundred and thirty men are at work upon it.

A total of 45,255 miles of railroad have been completed in the last forty years and are now in operation in this country, besides 15,000 additional miles which are now in progress of construction. In a short time this will be swollen to 50,000, which, taking $44,000 as the average cost per mile, would make the capital invested in railroads in this country alone $2,000,000,000. The 15,000 miles of railroad which England owns cost an average of $180,000 per mile—total $2,500,000,000, while the whole of the 45,000 miles in this country only cost $2,000,000,000. So while we have three times as many miles of rail way as England, we have paid $500,000,000 less than she paid for hers. In the last year, too, our earnings for the same number of miles were fully twice as much as those of our English neighbor.

At a large meeting of the Board of Trade at Cincinnati, to take into consideration the Ft. Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati railroad, the following was adopted: "Resolved, That the commercial, manufacturing, and real estate interests of this city demand the speedy completion of this road to a connection with the railroads centering at Fort Wayne. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the people of Cincinnati, who are interested in its material prosperity, to promptly lend their assistance to the company by subscribing to the bonds according to their ability. Resolved, That a committee of thirty-five citizens be appointed to assist the committee in obtaining subscriptions to bonds to enable the company to complete the line; and that this committee have power to fill vacancies and to add to their number."

The report of the Congressional Commission on the Pacific railroads seems to be a fair and honest judgment on the condition of these roads. The Commission conclude that Congress, in its requirement that a first-class railroad should be built, intended a road capable of transporting passengers and freight with rapidity, safety, and certainty. This design will be secured by proper locations, judicious grades, substantial road beds, adequate rolling stock, and good structures throughout. In the view of the Commission, these points have been in effect obtained. They show, however, in many instances, defects in the construction. They estimate that an expenditure of $576,650 will supply the deficiencies in the Central Pacific road, and $1,586,100 will be necessary for the same purpose on the Union Pacific.

The "ten minutes for refreshments" question is now being agitated by some of the press. On certain German railroads, about the ordinary dinner hour, a man gets on the train and takes orders of all passengers who desire dinner. At an another station, about half an hour distant, the said dinners are placed before each passenger. For half an hour, or thereabouts, the passengers are at liberty to enjoy their meals, and then, at another station, the empty plates and baskets are taken away. Upon the arrival of the train at the dinner station, each passenger ordering the meal is furnished with a tall round basket, about as high but not of so great a diameter as a flour barrel. This basket has a flat top, with a rim round it, and a door in the side, which, opening, shows shelves within with hot soup, meat, vegetables, perhaps dessert, a bottle of wine, bread, etc. A depression in the top of the basket holds the drinking glass, and all the passenger has to do is to take out his plates, one at a time, and eat at his leisure. Are the American people so stupid that they would not appreciate some improvements of this kind? Let any enterprising railroad company try them.

RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—The Directors of the Grand Trunk railway arrived this morning, probably to secure western connection from this point.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—P. M.

Money closed easy at 4@6 per cent on call-loans. Discounts very stringent.

The Receivership of the Gold Exchange Bank has been vacated.

The bank statement is remarkable. The legal-tender reserve is lower than for a long time past.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$[illegible]
do increase	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
do increase	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
do increase	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
do increase	[illegible]
Legal-tenders	[illegible]
do decrease	[illegible]

The Sub-treasury received $[illegible] for customs during the week, and paid out $[illegible] for coin interest. It is announced that the Assistant Treasurer has now a plentiful supply of currency.

Sterling quiet at [illegible].

Gold lower; opened at 127⅛, touched 127⅜, fall to 126⅜, and closed at 126½@126⅝. The carrying rates were [illegible] per cent., the latter being the last quotation. Exports for the week $[illegible].

Government bonds are firmer.

[illegible]

State bonds dull but firm; North Carolina special tax bonds alone being active.

[illegible]

Stocks higher, but lost part of the advance late in the afternoon, under a rumor of an unfavorable bank statement, but closed firm, the statement proving better than was expected.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

[illegible]

Mining shares dull.

Copper at Boston—Calumet 41; Copper Falls 4; Franklin 13½; Quincy 34.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$1,[illegible]
General merchandise	[illegible]
Sub-treasury balance	$[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—P. M.

COTTON—Heavy and ½c lower; sales 2,000 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—[illegible] lower; sales of 7,000 bbls at $[illegible] for superfine State and Western; [illegible]

[illegible]

CORNMEAL—In moderate request; sales [illegible] bbls of Marsh's Caloric on private terms.

WHISKY—Lower; sales [illegible] bbls Western at $1 [illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

[illegible]

GROCERIES—[illegible]

OILS—Linseed quiet at [illegible] in casks and bbls.

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and heavy; [illegible]

BUTTER—Dull at [illegible] for Ohio, [illegible] for State.

CHEESE—Dull at 17@18c.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6—P. M.

TOBACCO—In good demand, but the offerings are light and prices unchanged.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6—P. M.

FLOUR—[illegible] lower and dull; extra $4 [illegible]; family $5 [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 red winter $1 [illegible]. Corn in good demand; [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6—P. M.

COTTON—Dull; low middling 23½c; [illegible]

[illegible]

EXCHANGE—Sterling [illegible]; New York sight drafts par.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6—P. M.

FLOUR—There is an improved demand at yesterday's quotations, but prices are weak.

[illegible]

WHISKY—Unsettled at $1 [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.

FLOUR—Very dull and drooping; [illegible]

[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude 20c, and refined 31@32c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.

COTTON—Closed quiet and weak at 23c. Receipts 1,770 bales; exports 1,620 bales.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn 90@95c. Oats 60c.

HAY—$20.

PROVISIONS—Pork $32 nominally. Lard 18@19c. Bacon scarce; shoulders 17½c, sides 22c.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 6.

COTTON—Low middling 21½c; good ordinary 20c.

GRAIN—Wheat, red $1 05, white $1 10@1 15 @1 20. Corn $1 00. Barley $1 00. Oats 60c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon sides 20c; hams 20c; shoulders 17½c; lard 19c.

FLOUR—$5 for superfine to fancy.

MINCED MEAT,
A STRICTLY CHOICE ARTICLE.
"Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk,
A LARGE LOT, AT REDUCED RATES.
New Shaker Preserves
AT SHAKER PRICES.
Bluegrass Cheese and Butter,
FOR SALE BY
A. FONDA & SONS,
Italian Warehousemen,
101 FOURTH ST., BET. MARKET AND JEFFERSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

BARNEY C. BATES......Sole Lessee and Manager.

Engagement for six nights of the Distinguished Tragedian

NEIL WARNER,

Who has achieved the most brilliant success throughout England, Australia, and the Pacific States.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1869, Shakespeare's sublime creation,

HAMLET,
THE PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet..........................Neil Warner.
The full Company will appear.

Saturday—Neil Warner Matinee.

EXCURSION

TO NEW YORK CITY!

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Bullard's Panorama

—OF—

NEW YORK CITY!

TAKES THE SPECTATOR

FORTY-ONE MILES

THROUGH THE

Streets of New York City,

FAITHFULLY SHOWING

The Business, Bustle, and Confusion of City Life.

HE HAS A VIEW OF MORE THAN

700 Horses and Carriages,

AND UPWARDS OF

10,000 OF ITS PEOPLE!

1½ Miles of Shipping and Steamers,

Processions, Military Companies,

Bands of Music, Shipping, Steamers, &c.

At each exhibition an explanatory lecture will be given, giving most valuable knowledge of

NEW YORK AND ITS PEOPLE,

of great importance to a stranger, and of general and instructive information to everybody.

The following buildings have been placed on the panorama the last year, at the expense of $5,000:

The Crystal Palace on Fire,
Stewart's Marble Palace,
The Metropolitan Hotel,
The St. Nicholas Hotel,
Taylor's Saloon and International Hotel,
The Interior of Taylor's Saloon,
The Five Points House of Industry,
Barnum's American Museum.

Doors open an hour before the panorama moves.

WILL BE EXHIBITED AT

LOUISVILLE,

—IN—

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Tuesday Afternoon, Nov. 2, and Every Afternoon and Night to Saturday, Nov. 13, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Admission, 50c; Gallery, 25c; Children, 25c. Admission to all parts of the house to afternoon exhibition, 25c; Children, 15c.

Seats secured during the day on application to the hall without extra charge. Tickets for sale at Bradley & Gilbert's Book Store, opposite the Postoffice, and at ticket office at Temple.

W. H. SMITH, Agent.

REMOVAL.

Wastell's Dancing Academy

To Weisiger Hall.

Days for tuition—Friday and Saturday.

Roller Skating

THE Rink will be open Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 3 to 5 o'clock. Also every Saturday morning from 9 to 12 o'clock for the accommodation of school children. Admission free to ladies and children in afternoon and Saturday morning sessions. Competent teachers are now employed, whose attention will be devoted gratuitously to those wishing to learn. Hall on Seventh, between Walnut and Chestnut.

AUCTION SALES.

REGULAR THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
OF
Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, &c.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 300 cases Boots and Shoes, comprising lines of men's, boys', and youths' kip, calf, and split boots [illegible]

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 9½ A. M. each day, we will offer an attractive stock of Dry Goods, Notions, &c. [illegible]

THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SALES AT AUCTION THIS WEEK.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9.
300 lots Assorted Dry Goods and Underwear; Also, 300 lots desirable Clothing, new stock.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.
750 cases Boots and Shoes, received since the last sale.
THURSDAY, NOV. 11.
500 cases Boots and Shoes.
FRIDAY, NOV. 12.
500 lots Assorted Underwear, Hosiery and Dry Goods, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
300 lots Assorted Clothing.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
90 West Market st., between Third and Fourth.
Closing Sale of Julius Wellman's Stock
AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON and NIGHT, Nov. 8, 1869, at the store No. 96 Market street, I will make my closing sale of Watches, Chains, &c. Sale positive and peremptory.
JULIUS WELLMAN.
S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

Dexter Saloon and Restaurant, Corner Green and Clay streets.

THIS well-known saloon and restaurant, doing a good business, will be sold on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Sale positive on account of a change of business. Terms liberal.
R. C. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Auction Notice.

THERE will be sold on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1869, at the stables of B. W. Jenkins, corner Fifth and Green streets, 4 large work Mules and 1 Pacing Mule.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
Two-story Brick House and Lot
AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON next, Nov. 8, at 3 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, on Seventeenth street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets, east side, a two-story house containing 6 rooms.
Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and a lien. H. B. WILSON, Ag't.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION
BY WARFIELD & WEST,
98 Jefferson street.
Two New Frame Cottages on Roselane, between Jackson and Hancock.

ON TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, we will sell at auction two entirely new frame cottages on south side of Roselane street, between Jackson and Hancock. Lots 25 by 90 feet to an alley each.
Terms liberal.
WARFIELD & WEST, Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.
Cottage at Auction.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, November 9th, at 3 o'clock, we will sell a beautiful cottage, with [illegible] on the corner of [illegible] streets. [illegible] Terms at sale. Sale positive.
BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

LOST.

LOST—A COLORED BOY—About 15 years old; dark complexion, named James "Sullivan"; [illegible]

LOST—MONEY—On Saturday, on Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh, [illegible]

LOST—DOG—A pointer pup, about 4 months old, marked black and white. Had on double chain collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing it to WM. A. WARNER, Jr., southwest corner Third and Jefferson sts.

DR. TOOKER'S
Health Establishment & Water Cure!

FOR the cure of chronic diseases. A lady physician is in the ladies' department.
Send stamp for circular.
B. NEWTON TOOKER,
117 East Fifth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 3,000 bushels No. 1 Oats in store.
CALLAHAN & SON,
Corner Ninth and Broadway.

C. S. DYER & SON,
82 Pearl street, Cincinnati,
Manufacture and sell exclusively to WHOLESALE BUYERS
LADIES' IMITATION HAIR
SWITCHES,
AND LATEST STYLES PLAITED CHIGNONS.

Carrying a stock of from 300 to 500 dozen of these [illegible] goods, we can match shades and fill orders promptly.
We also manufacture Ladies' and Children's Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Mittens, Hosiery, Leggins, &c. Send for samples or price-lists. Orders promptly executed. Goods sold at New York prices.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on
MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT,
Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them. Also all persons engaged in law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.
Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends, who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave.

THOMSON'S
PATENT
"GLOVE-FITTING"

The Most Popular Corset ever Introduced Into the American Market.

The strongest proof of the excellence and popularity of this Corset is found in the numerous attempts to palm off WORTHLESS IMITATIONS as the GENUINE IMPORTED "GLOVE-FITTING." We therefore call special attention to our stamp, which is [illegible]

TRADE MARK
THOMSON'S PATENT
IMPROVED
GLOVE-FITTING

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.,
391 Broadway, N. Y.,
Sole Importers and Patentees for the United States.

PETERS, WEBB & CO.'S
PIANOS!

None but first-class instruments are made by this firm.

Office and Warerooms, 146 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Malt and Hops!

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of brewers and distillers to my stock of choice barley, rye, corn, and wheat malt, also hops, thermometers, hydrometers, sacharometers, [illegible] and other brewers' articles, which are offered at lowest market prices. Cash paid for barley.
JOHN ENGELS.
Kentucky Malt House, Market street, between Sixth & Seventh.

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank
No. 49 Third st., east side, bet. Main & Market.
L. L. O'BANNON, President. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.
IS now open and prepared to do a general Banking business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags, Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags, Cotton Batting and Twine.
C. H. & T. W. [illegible],
Southwest corner South and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md.

Bourbon County
Copper Distilled Whiskies,
OUR OWN BRAND.

175 BBLS Glen Lee AAA, 4 years old;
[illegible] " Glen Lee AA, 3 " "
[illegible] " Glen Lee A, [illegible] " "
[illegible] " Glen Lee BB, 2 " "

Nelson, Marion, Anderson, and Hardin County Copper Distilled Whiskies.

[illegible] bbls H. Logan's AAA, 3 years old;
[illegible] bbls H. Logan's A, 2 " "
[illegible] bbls Nelson, 1 year old.

In store and for sale to the trade by
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
95 Main st., bet. First and Second.

Champagne Wine.

100 CASES Krug & Co. (to arrive) for sale.
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
95 Main st., bet. First and Second.

WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] to fill situations, [illegible] clerks, [illegible] KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—LADIES TO KNOW—That MRS. L. [illegible]

WANTED—THE LADIES—To know that the [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER—At McCormack & Collins' Shoe Manufactory.

WANTED—SITUATION—Either as [illegible] or [illegible], or as assistant bookkeeper. Good references. Address A. B., this office.

WANTED—SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS—Made in the best style and at the lowest figures, at LAWSON'S New Sign Painting Shop, No. [illegible] Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. Orders solicited. [illegible]

WANTED—TWO BOYS—In Courier-Journal job office. None but those who have had some experience as press-work or type-setting need apply.

WANTED—50 PIGEONS—Apply immediately to cashier Walker's Exchange.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady, as [illegible] in a private family, [illegible]. Address MARIA LOYD, this office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—A few reliable energetic salesmen, to sell by sample standard goods. Address E. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—As wet nurse, by an American lady, middle aged. Can give good reference. Call at No. 353 Ninth street, between Market and Jefferson.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Of T. T. Buck and James C. Pearson, who were officers on the steamers Greenbrier and Hamilton in 1865, who were at Louisville, Ky., at that time. Their present residence will be thankfully received by DAVID LEVINE, of Richmond, Ky.

WANTED—A PARTNER—with a limited capital, an enterprising man who is willing to take hold with me. I can guarantee a good interest on the investment. Address "Mechanic," postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a Virginian, who has had an experience of 12 years, a situation as manager of a tobacco factory, [illegible]

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a good place? For good cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, chambermaids, [illegible] go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Females directed to situations free. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—HIGHLY IMPORTANT—An agent wanted in every county in the United States, to take an interest in a new article, just patented, that will sell on sight to every housekeeper. It is a portable furnace, that fits in the holes of any cook stove or range. [illegible] Call on or address G. BROWN, 79 Church street, Nashville, Tenn.

$25 A DAY made at home—[illegible] entirely new article for Agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—RETAIL DRUG STORE—The drug store under the Louisville Hotel. This is an established, paying stand, and the best chance for a business location ever offered in this city. A competent apothecary could clear the store in one year. Terms liberal. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to DR. ALEX. FORSYTH.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES—A large lot, consisting of showcases, [illegible], drawers, and shelves, lately in the store of [illegible] at northeast corner Fifth and Main. Great bargains can be had. Apply on the premises or to PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE—A large Government warehouse, known as the Cotton Press building, located on the corner of First and Water streets, [illegible]. For particulars apply at the Great Western Despatch office, No. 54 Fourth street, or to J. N. PRICE.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Three two-story brick dwellings, each containing six (6) rooms, cellar and attic, gas and water. Two situated on First street, between Green and Walnut, Nos. 167 and 169. The other, a corner house, situated on north side of Green, between First and Brook. Apply to Thomas S. Kidd, 38 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST in THE BEN FRANKLIN PRINTING OFFICE—Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 89 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A NICE BRICK COTTAGE—Of 3 rooms and kitchen, on lot 30 feet front by 200 deep, on Jefferson, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. Apply to MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 163 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A neat two-story brick dwelling, containing 7 rooms, with all modern improvements—large stable, carriage house, &c., on a lot 30 feet by 150 to an alley, on Broadway, between First and Brook. Terms liberal. For further information inquire at No. 215 First st., bet. Broadway and Jacob.

FOR SALE—TWO FRAME COTTAGES and LOTS—On Broadway above the Hayfield property. One has 3 and the other 5 rooms, with all modern improvements. Lots 30 by 190 feet to alley. Apply to J. E. SCHULZ, on the premises, or at No. 11 Walnut st., bet. Campbell and Wenzel.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—A very desirable new four-story brick business house, with large, deep cellar. The many advantages, and its close proximity to the Galt House and railroad, can hardly fail to attract the attention of merchants and business men. Also, several building lots, suitable for erecting storehouses. These very desirable pieces of property will be sold at a decided bargain. Will exchange for property. Terms to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main street, near Third.

FOR SALE—SAFE AND PERMANENT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—At present in good running order and doing well. Owner leaving the city. Capital required, $4,000. Address J. W., this office.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, each lot 30 feet front by 200 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with gas and water, two cellars, [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM—Of 318 acres, in Bullitt county, 18 miles from the city, well improved; 3,000 fruit trees; plenty of stock water, &c. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 163 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—FARM—I offer for sale my farm, in Oldham county, 3½ miles from Worthville, on the Cincinnati and Louisville Short-line railroad; contains 300 acres, all under fence, 60 acres river bottom, the balance high and well watered; good grazing, and [illegible] orchards; [illegible] Apply to POLLOCK BARBOUR, in Louisville, or to J. B. HAVENS, in Lagrange, or to the undersigned, on the premises. Terms easy. P. B. EWING.

FOR SALE OR RENT—28½ ACRES of LAND—On the Shelbyville Branch turnpike, about 3½ miles from the city limits, and a short distance from the Fair Grounds station on the Lexington R. R. The improvements are a [illegible] brick house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, bath-room, and pantry, with good stabling and out-buildings. [illegible] Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 138 Main st.

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale 293¾ acres of land, lying near the L. and N. R. R., 13 miles from the city. The land is well improved. Terms easy.
THOS. W. RILEY.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two-story brick dwelling, containing 6 rooms, No. 391 First street, bet. Chestnut and Gray. Apply to E. K. MILES, No. 82 West Main st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house of 6 rooms, kitchen, &c., in good repair. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. to [illegible] Seventh st., bet. Chestnut.

FOR RENT—HANDSOME ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a delightful locality where few boarders are kept. The best of references given and required. Apply at 235 Chestnut street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A first-class business house, suitable for any wholesale business, on Main street; centrally located; cheap rent. Apply to W. B. PASSMORE & CO., 137 Main st.

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE—The house at present occupied by J. M. Robinson & Co.; also, the house occupied by Terry & Smith. Possession given in a few weeks. Apply to W. GEO. ANDERSON, executor of John L. Martin.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—On Broadway, bet. First and Second. Apply to SHERMAN P. WHALEY, 90 West Market st.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—Front room over store suitable for an office. WOOD & BROS., No. 11 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—In room No. 4, Johnson's Building, 118 Main st., near Fourth. BOA & LYON.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A No. 1 three-story business house on Main street, between Brook and First. Apply to H. C. SHRADER & CO., southwest corner Brook and Main sts.

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—By change of business, I will rent or sell my house, situated on the corner of [illegible] in front, and the house is one of the liveliest in the city. For particulars, apply at the premises. HENRY KNABENSCHUH, Market, between Brook and Floyd.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. POPE, Trustee.

FOR RENT OR SALE—BUILDING—A large three-story brick building with a dry-floored cellar, and steam boiler-room attached, together with engine, boiler, shafting, &c., all in good running order. The building is a large lot, 160 feet front, and is well adapted for any manufacturing purposes or four-mill. Possession can be given immediately. For terms and price of the property address Box L., L. P. O.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—On Preston st., bet. Broadway and Jacob, containing 7 rooms. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 138 Main st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—COW—On the 28th of October, a large brindle cow, with crumpled horns, [illegible]. MATTINGLY & [illegible], Eighth street, between Jefferson and Green.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COWS, &c.—Two cows, one brown and white, the other red and white, [illegible]. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery, or information of them to HENRY KRAFT, [illegible] Central Market.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COW—On Saturday, a large red cow, [illegible]. A liberal reward will be paid for her recovery, or information, at 49 West Main street, or at residence, on Broadway, between Gray and Green streets. A. BROOKS.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 5th day of November, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignee of DELOS H. HODGES, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. R. M. MOBBY, Assignee.